

# **Kentucky**

## **Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses & Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries**

**2001**

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**Prepared by:  
The Kentucky Labor Cabinet, Department of Workplace Standards,  
In Cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor  
Bureau of Labor Statistics**

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**SURVEY  
OF  
OCCUPATIONAL  
INJURIES  
AND  
ILLNESSES**

## **INTRODUCTION**

In accordance with the requirements of Kentucky's Occupational Safety and Health law (Kentucky Revised Statutes, Chapter 338), the Kentucky Labor Cabinet collects, compiles, and analyzes injury and illness statistics. This is accomplished through a Federal/State survey program conducted jointly by the Kentucky Labor Cabinet and the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The data was collected using a mandatory survey form that was mailed to 4,870 Kentucky employers in private industries and state and local government agencies. Excluded were self-employed individuals, farm employers with fewer than eleven employees, and Federal government agencies.

Throughout this publication, reference will be made to the incidence rate of occupational injuries and illnesses for four categories listed below. Unless otherwise noted, the incidence rate represents the number of injuries and/or illnesses per 100 full-time equivalent workers.

The four categories are:

1. TOTAL CASE RATE-the sum of rates for nonfatal lost workday cases and cases without lost workdays.
2. TOTAL LOST WORKDAY CASE RATE-the rate of cases with days away from work and cases with days of restricted work activity or both.
3. CASES INVOLVING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK RATE-the rate of cases with days away from work.
4. CASES WITHOUT LOST WORKDAYS RATE-the rate of cases without lost workdays.

## **2001 SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS**

Occupational injuries and illnesses in the private sector occurred at a rate of 7.4 per 100 full-time workers in Kentucky. This is the lowest rate ever recorded.

- Cases without lost workdays accounted for 48 percent of the total private sector's occupational injuries and illnesses.
- One out of every 13.5 workers in private industry experienced a job-related injury or illness during 2001.
- Occupational injury and illness total case rates decreased in six of the nine industry divisions from 2000 to 2001.
- The private sector rate for lost workday cases (those cases involving either absence from work because of work-related injury or illness or days an employee was working but could not perform all regularly assigned duties) decreased from 4.4 in 2000 to 3.8 in 2001.
- The private sector rate for cases without lost workdays decreased from 3.9 in 2000 to 3.6 in 2001.
- The total number of job-related injuries and illnesses involving employees of Kentucky's private sector industries was estimated to be 90,300. Of this total, 91 percent were occupational injuries and 9 percent were occupational illnesses.
- In the public sector, the occupational injury and illness total case rate for state and local government combined decreased from 6.6 in 2000 to 6.1 in 2001. The state government occupational injury and illness total case rate increased from 4.0 to 4.5, while the local government occupational injury and illness total case rate decreased from 8.4 in 2000 to 7.1 in 2001.

**KENTUCKY INDUSTRIES WITH HIGHEST INJURY AND ILLNESS**  
**(a) INCIDENCE RATE**

Of the ten 3-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industries with the highest total case injury and illness incidence rates in 2001, eight industries were in manufacturing, one in health services and one is in the transportation and public utilities industry.

The meat products industry is the only industry that has been in the top ten each year since 1983. Motor vehicles and equipment manufacturing remains the top industry in the state. Motor vehicles and equipment, meat products, miscellaneous fabricated metal products, concrete, gypsum, and plaster products, and trucking and courier services except air showed increases in their total case rate from the year 2000.

**TEXT TABLE 1**  
**RANKING OF THE 3-DIGIT SIC INDUSTRIES WITH THE HIGHEST**  
**INJURY AND ILLNESS INCIDENCE RATES, FOR TOTAL CASES,**  
**KENTUCKY, 2001**

INDUSTRY	SIC 1/	INCIDENCE RATE PER 100 FULL-TIME WORKERS 2000
MOTOR VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	371	26.9
MEAT PRODUCTS	201	21.4
REFRIGERATION AND SERVICE MACHINERY	358	17.7
FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METAL PRODUCTS	344	17.3
MISC. FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	349	17.1
CONCRETE, GYPSUM, AND PLASTER PRODUCTS	327	15.7
NURSING AND PERSONAL CARE FACILITIES	805	13.6
TRUCKING AND COURIER SERVICES, EXCEPT AIR	421	12.5
MISC. FABRICATED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	239	12.4
BEVERAGES	208	11.9

1/STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL, 1987 EDITION.

NOTE: SIC 25- FURNITURE AND FIXTURES HAS A RATE OF 14.6. THIS INDUSTRY WAS NOT LISTED AT THE 3 DIGIT LEVEL.



## **OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS INCIDENCE RATE TRENDS, KENTUCKY, PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTORS, 1992 - 2001**

The total case rate for all industries in Kentucky has been on the decline for the last four years. The current rate of 7.3 represents a decrease of 19 percent from the rate of 9.0 in the year 1997. During this same time period the private sector has shown a decline of 20 percent.

- The agriculture division rate has varied greatly from a low of 6.9 in 1996 to 11.4 in 1994. The rate this year is an increase of 9 percent over last year's rate.
- The mining division has shown a decline of 49 percent from the 1992 rate of 13.4. The rate has decreased each year except for the year 1998 which reported a slight increase.
- The construction division rate decreased from 1993 to 1996. The rate increased in 1997 then declined for the next 2 years. This year the rate decreased from 8.8 to 7.6 a decline of 14 percent.
- The rate for manufacturing remained almost constant from 1992 to 1994 at 15.5. The rate increased from 1996 to 1997 then began a decline of 14 percent to the rate this year of 12.4.
- The transportation and public utilities division is one of 3 industries that showed an increased rate from the year 2000 to 2001. During the ten year time span the rate has fluctuated from a low of 7.1 in 1999 to a high of 13.0 in 1994.
- The rate for the wholesale trade division is the lowest recorded in this ten year period. The rate of 6.5 for this year is a decline of 10 percent from the previous year's rate of 7.2.
- The retail trade rate is also the lowest recorded in the 10 year collection of data. The rate of 5.3 this year is a reduction of 15 percent below the rate for 2000 of 6.2.
- The finance, insurance and real estate rate declined from a high of 2.6 in the year 1997 to a low of 1.2 in the year 2000. The rate of 1.6 for this year is a slight increase from the 2000 rate.
- The services division rate decreased from a high of 7.9 in 1992 to a low this year of 5.3. This is a reduction of 33 percent over the 10 year period.
- The state and local government rate fluctuated between 5.6 and 6.6 in this time period. The rate is showing a slight decline this year.

**TEXT TABLE 2**  
**OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS INCIDENCE RATE**  
**(b) FOR TOTAL CASES, BY INDUSTRY DIVISION**  
**KENTUCKY, 1992-2001 <sup>1/</sup>**

INDUSTRY DIVISION	INCIDENCE RATES PER 100 FULL-TIME WORKERS <sup>2/</sup>									
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES <sup>3/</sup>	9.7	9.8	10.0	9.5	8.4	9.0	8.2	8.2	8.1	7.3
PRIVATE SECTOR <sup>4/</sup>	10.3	10.4	10.6	9.9	8.7	9.3	8.4	8.4	8.3	7.4
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHING <sup>4/</sup>	9.6	--	11.4	10.1	6.9	10.5	8.9	8.7	7.7	8.4
MINING	13.4	11.0	10.8	9.4	7.5	7.3	8.3	7.3	7.4	6.9
CONSTRUCTION	12.3	12.5	11.7	10.6	9.0	10.5	9.7	8.4	8.8	7.6
MANUFACTURING	15.5	14.9	15.5	15.5	14.3	14.5	14.2	13.6	13.5	12.4
TRANSPORTATION/ PUBLIC UTILITIES	9.4	9.4	13.0	8.2	9.5	9.5	7.9	7.1	7.7	8.6
WHOLESALE TRADE	8.5	9.2	8.4	10.4	6.7	7.9	7.3	7.3	7.2	6.5
RETAIL TRADE	8.3	7.9	8.8	8.1	7.6	7.9	6.5	7.1	6.2	5.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	1.7	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.0	1.3	1.2	1.6
SERVICES	7.9	7.3	7.7	6.8	5.4	6.6	5.2	6.3	6.5	5.3
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT	6.1	5.8	5.6	6.2	5.9	5.9	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.1

<sup>1/</sup> Industry classifications are based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

<sup>2/</sup> The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers. See appendix B for method of calculation.

<sup>3/</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

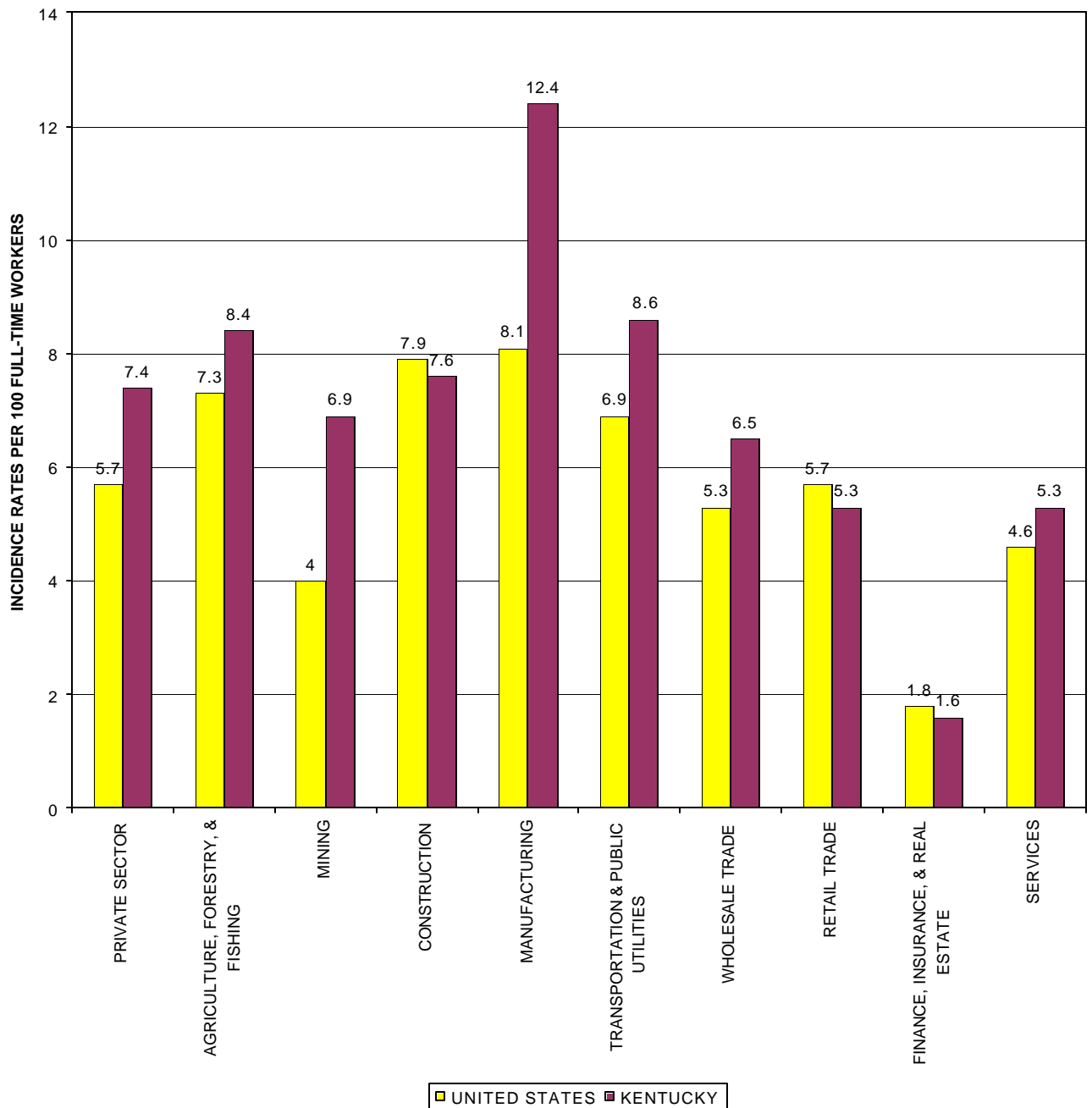
<sup>4/</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees and government employees.

-- Dashes indicate data that are not available or data do not meet publication guidelines.

(c)

## CHART 1

**CHART 3**  
**OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS INCIDENCE RATES FOR TOTAL CASES,**  
**BY INDUSTRY DIVISION, PRIVATE SECTOR, KENTUCKY AND THE UNITED**  
**STATES, 2001**



(d)

## 2001 SURVEY RESULTS COMPARED WITH 2000

In 2001, total occupational injuries and illnesses occurred at an all-industry rate of 7.3 per 100 full-time workers in Kentucky. This represents a decline of 10 percent in the total case rate for 2000 which was 8.1. Only 3 divisions recorded an increase in their total case rate. The remaining industries recorded a decline.

**TEXT TABLE 3**  
**OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS INCIDENCE RATES FOR TOTAL CASES,**  
**LOST WORKDAY CASES AND CASES WITHOUT LOST WORKDAYS,**  
**BY INDUSTRY DIVISION, KENTUCKY 2000-2001**

INDUSTRY DIVISION	INCIDENCE RATES PER 100 FULL-TIME WORKERS					
	TOTAL CASES		LOST WORKDAY CASES		CASES WITHOUT LOST WORKDAYS	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES <sup>1/</sup>	8.1	7.3	4.2	3.7	3.9	3.5
PRIVATE SECTOR <sup>2/</sup>	8.3	7.4	4.4	3.8	3.9	3.6
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISH <sup>2/</sup>	7.7	8.4	3.7	4.6	4.0	3.8
MINING	7.4	6.9	5.8	5.0	1.6	1.9
CONSTRUCTION	8.8	7.6	4.1	3.8	4.7	3.8
MANUFACTURING	13.5	12.4	7.0	6.6	6.5	5.8
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL	7.7	8.6	5.5	5.1	2.1	3.4
WHOLESALE TRADE	7.2	6.5	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.1
RETAIL TRADE	6.2	5.3	3.0	2.3	3.1	3.0
FINANCE, INS, & REAL ESTATE	1.2	1.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9
SERVICES	6.5	5.3	3.2	2.8	3.3	2.6
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	6.6	6.1	2.7	2.8	3.9	3.3

<sup>1/</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees and government employees.

<sup>2/</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

## **ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRY DIVISIONS**

### **AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING**

The division's rates were most affected by the lost workday case rate which increased from 3.7 in 2000 to 4.6 in 2001. Cases without lost workdays showed a decline from 4.0 to 3.8. These changes resulted in a 9 percent increase in the total case rate.

### **MINING**

The division has shown a decrease in the total case rate of 7 percent. This rate was most affected by the lost workday case rate which went from 5.8 in 2000 to 5.0 in 2001. The cases without lost workdays increased from 1.6 to 1.9.

### **CONSTRUCTION**

This year Kentucky reported the lowest rate, 7.6 for total cases, since starting collection of the data in 1972. The rate for lost workday cases 3.8 was lower than the 2000 rate of 4.1. The rate for cases without lost workdays also decreased from 4.7 to 3.8.

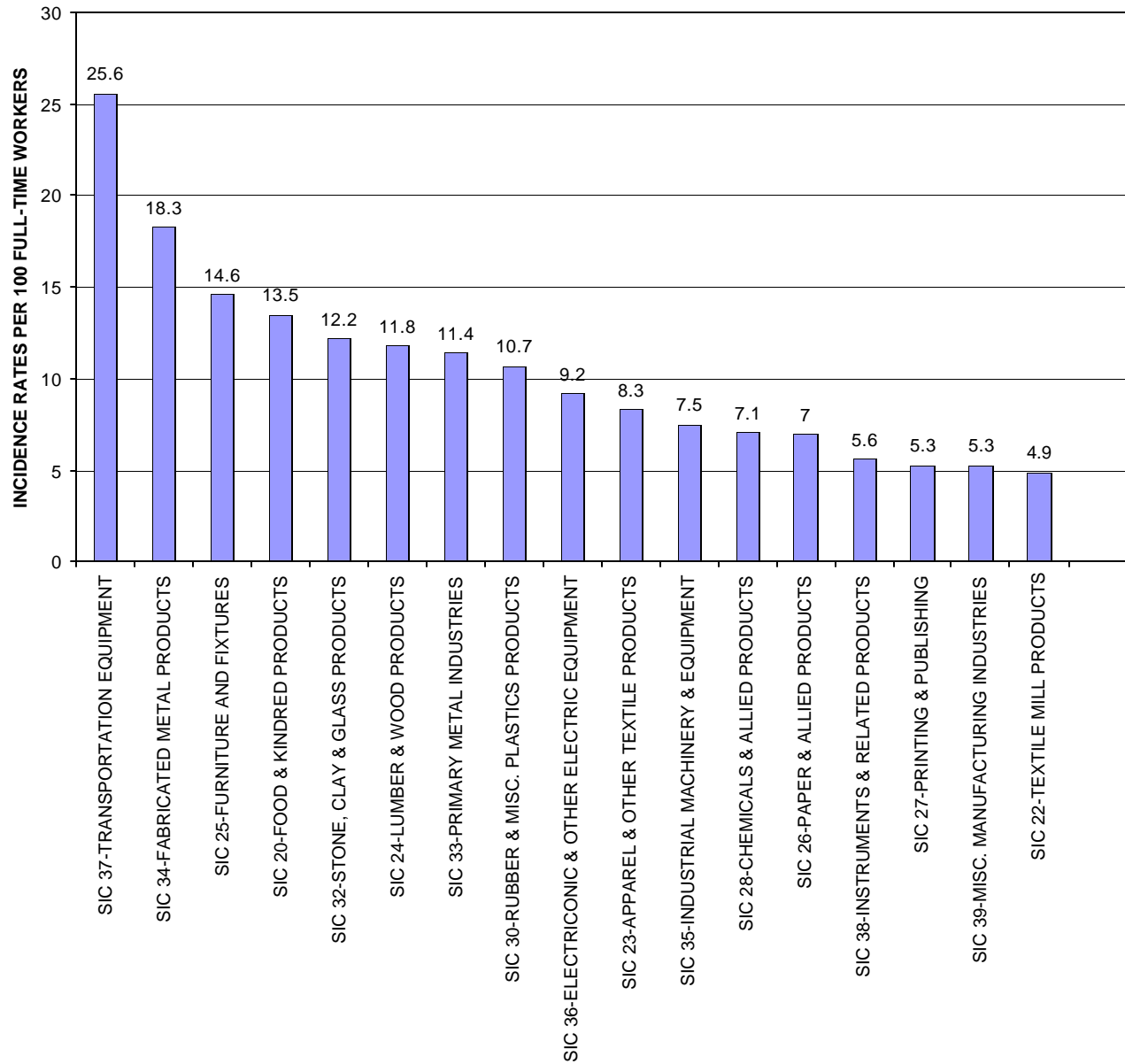
### **MANUFACTURING**

Workers in manufacturing sustained 38 percent all injuries and illnesses. The manufacturing industry recorded an occupational injury and illness total case rate of 12.4. Decreases in both the lost workday cases and cases without lost workdays accounted for the reduction of 8 percent in the total case rate. There were two major groups that reported a 50 percent reduction in the rate from last year. These industries were textile mill products (SIC 22) and miscellaneous manufacturing industries (SIC 39). Transportation equipment (SIC 37) had the highest rate of 25.6. Textile mill products (SIC 28) had the lowest rate of 4.9. (see chart 2).

### **TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES**

The total case incidence rate for the transportation and public utilities division increased from 7.7 in 2000 to 8.6 in 2001. Cases without lost workdays increased from 2.1 in 2000 to 3.4 in 2001. This 60 percent increase is reflected in the rise in the total case rate. The rate for lost workday cases decreased from 5.5 in 2000 to 5.1 in 2001.

**CHART 2**  
**INCIDENCE RATES OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES FOR TOTAL CASES BY**  
**TYPE OF MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY, PRIVATE SECTOR, KENTUCKY, 2001**



## WHOLESALE TRADE

Between 2000 and 2001, the wholesale trade division total case rate decreased from 7.2 to 6.5. The lost workday case rate decreased from 3.8 to 3.5. Cases without lost workdays rate decreased from 3.5 to 3.1. Within the wholesale trade division, the durable goods component (SIC 50) reported 6.6 for total cases which is a significant decrease from the 2000 rate of 8.7. The non-durable goods component (SIC 51) reported 6.5 for total cases showing an increase from the 2000 rate of 5.4.

### Section 1.02 RETAIL TRADE

The total case rate decreased from 6.2 in 2000 to 5.3 in 2001, lost workday cases decreased from 3.0 to 2.3, and cases without lost workdays decreased from 3.1 in 2000 to 3.0 in 2001. All major industry groups within the retail trade division except for automotive dealers and service stations showed a decline in incidence rates compared to last year. The largest decrease was a 40 percent reduction in the rate for the building materials and garden supplies industry (SIC 52).

## FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE

In 2001 the finance, insurance, and real estate division recorded the lowest injury and illness incidence rates of all industry divisions for total cases 1.6, lost workday cases 0.7, and cases without lost workdays 0.9. Slight increases in both the lost workday case rate and cases without lost workday rate caused the total case rate to increase by 33 percent over last years rate of 1.2. Within the division, the real estate component (SIC 65) had the highest incidence rate, recording a rate of 5.7 for total cases.

### Section 1.03 SERVICES

Decreases in both the lost workday case rate and the cases without lost workday rate was reflected in a reduction in the total cases rate of 18 percent. This industry posted the largest decline of all industries in Kentucky. The greatest decrease occurred in nursing and personal care facilities within the health services industry (SIC 805). This rate declined 47 percent. For two-digit SIC industries within the services group, injury and illness rates for total cases ranged from a low of 2.1 for engineering and management services (SIC 87) to a high of 7.6 for amusement and recreation services (SIC 79).

### Section 1.04 STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The incidence rates for occupational injury and illness cases in state and local government for total cases and cases without lost workdays decreased from 2000 to 2001. An 8 percent drop in the total case rate occurred. The total case rate went from 6.6 to 6.1 and the cases without lost workdays rate went from 3.9 to 3.3. Lost workday cases increased from 2.7 to 2.8. The state government total cases rate increased from 4.0 in 2000 to 4.5 in 2001. The local government rate went from 8.4 in 2000 to 7.1 in 2001.

## KENTUCKY COMPARED WITH THE UNITED STATES

The 2001 survey results for Kentucky's private sector and the United States are compared in Text Table 4. The total case rate for Kentucky has been higher than the national rate since 1985. In three of the nine industry divisions Kentucky has a lower rate than the national rate: construction, retail trade, and finance, insurance, and real estate.

**TEXT TABLE 4**

### OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS INCIDENCE RATES FOR TOTAL CASES, LOST WORKDAY CASES AND CASES WITHOUT LOST WORKDAYS BY INDUSTRY DIVISION, KENTUCKY AND THE UNITED STATES, 2001

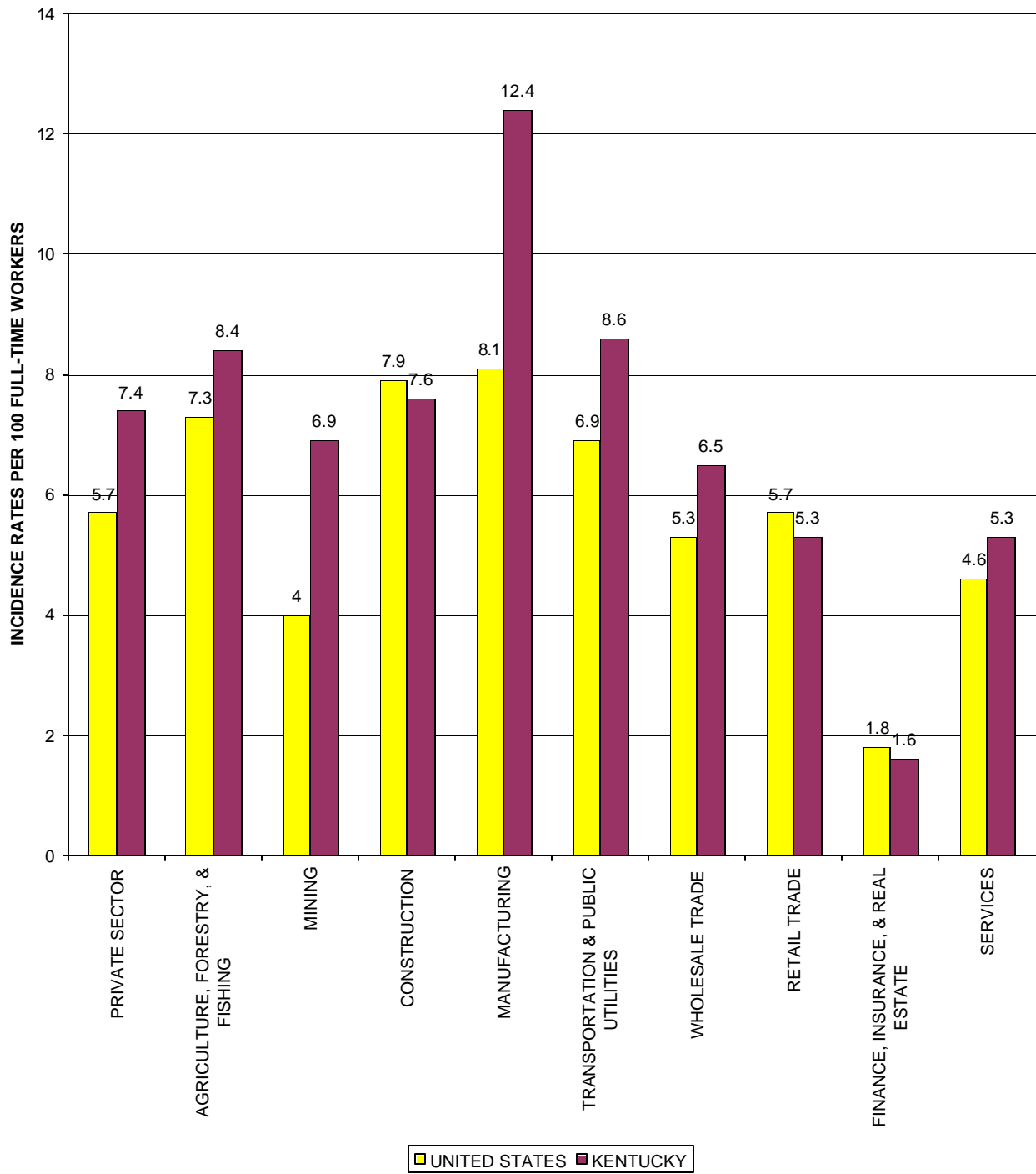
INDUSTRY DIVISION	INCIDENCE RATES PER 100 FULL-TIME WORKERS					
	TOTAL CASES <sup>1/</sup>		LOST WORKDAY CASES		CASES WITHOUT LOST WORKDAYS	
	KENTUCKY	U.S.	KENTUCKY	U.S.	KENTUCKY	U.S.
PRIVATE SECTOR <sup>2/</sup>	7.4	5.7	3.8	2.8	3.6	2.9
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHING <sup>2/</sup>	8.4	7.3	4.6	3.6	3.8	3.7
MINING	6.9	4.0	5.0	2.4	1.9	1.6
CONSTRUCTION	7.6	7.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.9
MANUFACTURING	12.4	8.1	6.6	4.1	5.8	4.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	8.6	6.9	5.1	4.3	3.4	2.6
WHOLESALE TRADE	6.5	5.3	3.5	2.8	3.1	2.4
RETAIL TRADE	5.3	5.7	2.3	2.4	3.0	3.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	1.6	1.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0
SERVICES	5.3	4.6	2.8	2.2	2.6	2.5

<sup>1/</sup> Because of rounding, the difference between the total and sum of the rate for lost workday cases and nonfatal cases without lost workdays may not reflect the total case rate.

<sup>2/</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.



**CHART 3**  
**OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS INCIDENCE RATES FOR TOTAL CASES,**  
**BY INDUSTRY DIVISION, PRIVATE SECTOR, KENTUCKY AND THE UNITED**  
**STATES, 2001**



(a)

## OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESSES

The recording and reporting of occupational illnesses continues to present measurement problems. Unlike an injury that occurs at a specific time and can be readily detected, an occupational illness may develop over a period of years. An employee may leave the establishment where the illness was contracted or may work for other establishments and be exposed to different conditions. Many illnesses of occupational origin may not be recognized. Illnesses are recorded only in the year in which they are recognized, diagnosed, and reported. Therefore, some long-term latent illnesses are believed to be understated in the survey's illness measures.

**Article II.            TEXT TABLE 5**  
**NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESSES,**  
**(i) BY CATEGORY OF ILLNESS, ALL INDUSTRIES, KENTUCKY, 2001**

CATEGORY OF ILLNESSES		
	NUMBER OF ILLNESSES	PERCENT
<b>TOTAL ALL ILLNESSES</b>	<b>8,671</b>	<b>100</b>
OCCUPATIONAL SKIN DISEASES OR DISORDERS	673	8
DUST DISEASES OF THE LUNGS	-	-
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS DUE TO TOXIC AGENTS	259	3
POISONING	91	1
DISORDERS DUE TO PHYSICAL AGENTS	313	4
DISORDERS ASSOCIATED WITH REPEATED TRAUMA	6,804	78
ALL OTHER ILLNESSES	514	4

Article III.            NOTE: Dashes indicate that data are not available. Percentages may not sum to 100 because of rounding or because data may not be available in some categories.

Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 2001

## Kentucky

Industry <sup>2</sup>	SIC code <sup>3</sup>	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
		Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
			Total <sup>4</sup>	With days away from work <sup>5</sup>			Total <sup>4</sup>	With days away from work <sup>5</sup>	
<b>All Industries including State and local government<sup>6</sup></b>		7.3	3.7	2.1	3.5	6.6	3.5	2.0	3.2
<b>Private Industry<sup>6</sup></b>		7.4	3.8	2.1	3.6	6.7	3.5	2.0	3.2
<b>Agriculture, forestry, and fishing<sup>6</sup></b>		8.4	4.6	3.6	3.8	8.3	4.6	3.6	3.7
Agricultural production <sup>6</sup>	01-02	8.4	3.9	2.3	4.5	8.3	3.8	2.2	4.5
Agricultural services	07	8.5	4.8	4.0	3.7	8.4	4.8	4.0	3.6
Animal services, except veterinary	075	9.5	5.0	3.7	4.5	9.4	5.0	3.7	4.4
Landscape and horticultural services	078	8.2	6.1	5.1	2.1	8.0	6.0	5.0	2.0
<b>Mining<sup>7</sup></b>		6.9	5.0	4.7	1.9	6.8	4.9	4.6	1.9
Coal mining <sup>8</sup>	12	7.7	5.6	5.4	2.1	7.5	5.4	5.2	2.1
Bituminous coal and lignite mining <sup>8</sup>	122	7.7	5.6	5.4	2.1	7.5	5.4	5.2	2.1
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels <sup>8</sup>	14	3.6	2.4	1.6	1.2	3.5	2.4	1.6	1.1
<b>Construction</b>		7.6	3.8	2.7	3.8	7.5	3.7	2.6	3.8
General building contractors	15	8.1	3.7	2.8	4.4	8.0	3.7	2.8	4.4
Residential building construction	152	6.3	2.5	2.1	3.7	6.3	2.5	2.1	3.7
Nonresidential building construction	154	9.8	4.7	3.5	5.1	9.7	4.6	3.4	5.1
Heavy construction, except building	16	6.3	3.4	2.6	2.9	6.2	3.3	2.5	2.9
Highway and street construction	161	5.8	3.2	2.8	2.5	5.7	3.2	2.8	2.4
Heavy construction, except highway	162	6.6	3.5	2.5	3.1	6.4	3.4	2.4	3.1
Special trade contractors	17	7.7	3.9	2.6	3.8	7.7	3.9	2.6	3.8
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	7.8	3.3	2.4	4.4	7.8	3.3	2.4	4.4
Electrical work	173	9.5	4.7	2.2	4.7	9.5	4.7	2.2	4.7
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	9.8	3.2	2.9	6.6	9.7	3.1	2.9	6.6
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	9.3	4.5	3.3	4.7	9.3	4.5	3.3	4.7
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	179	5.1	3.7	2.5	1.4	5.1	3.7	2.5	1.4
<b>Manufacturing</b>		12.4	6.6	2.9	5.8	10.1	5.5	2.5	4.6
<b>Durable goods</b>		14.8	7.4	3.2	7.4	11.7	6.2	2.8	5.6
Lumber and wood products	24	11.8	5.8	4.6	5.9	11.6	5.8	4.5	5.9
Sawmills and planing mills	242	11.2	5.4	4.6	5.8	10.9	5.2	4.6	5.6
Sawmills and planing mills, general	2421	11.6	6.5	5.7	5.1	11.6	6.5	5.7	5.1
Millwork, plywood and structural members	243	11.7	4.5	3.6	7.2	11.7	4.5	3.6	7.2
Furniture and fixtures	25	14.6	9.8	3.5	4.8	13.9	9.4	3.3	4.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	12.2	6.6	4.5	5.6	11.2	6.1	4.2	5.1
Products of purchased glass	323	8.6	4.1	1.7	4.5	7.0	3.3	1.1	3.7
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	15.7	10.3	7.9	5.4	15.3	10.2	7.9	5.0
Primary metal industries	33	11.4	5.7	3.3	5.8	10.2	5.2	2.9	5.0
Blast furnace and basic steel products	331	9.8	5.4	2.7	4.5	9.2	4.9	2.3	4.3
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	335	6.9	3.6	2.5	3.3	6.4	3.5	2.4	2.9
Fabricated metal products	34	18.3	10.5	4.0	7.8	17.3	9.8	3.7	7.5
Fabricated structural metal products	344	17.3	11.6	5.7	5.7	17.1	11.5	5.7	5.7
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	349	17.1	7.5	--	9.5	16.4	7.1	--	9.3
Fabricated metal products, n.e.c.	3499	9.1	4.4	--	4.7	8.0	3.7	--	4.2
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	7.5	3.9	2.4	3.5	6.9	3.6	2.2	3.3

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 2001 – Continued**

**Kentucky**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	SIC code <sup>3</sup>	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
		Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
			Total <sup>4</sup>	With days away from work <sup>5</sup>			Total <sup>4</sup>	With days away from work <sup>5</sup>	
Construction and related machinery	353	9.1	3.4	3.3	5.7	8.5	2.8	2.7	5.7
Metalworking machinery	354	8.2	4.5	3.6	3.7	8.1	4.4	3.6	3.7
General industrial machinery	356	5.3	3.4	1.5	1.8	5.2	3.3	1.5	1.8
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	17.7	8.7	2.7	8.9	14.2	7.1	2.5	7.1
Refrigeration and heating equipment	3585	18.6	8.2	2.0	10.4	14.0	6.0	1.8	7.9
Industrial machinery, n.e.c.	359	6.5	4.2	2.1	2.3	6.3	4.0	2.1	2.2
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	9.2	4.2	1.9	5.0	7.0	3.2	1.6	3.8
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	4.1	3.2	2.3	0.8	3.2	2.5	1.6	0.7
Miscellaneous electrical equipment and supplies	369	11.2	3.7	0.9	7.5	5.7	2.5	0.6	3.3
Transportation equipment	37	25.6	11.6	3.2	14.0	15.8	8.0	2.4	7.8
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	26.9	12.3	3.2	14.5	16.0	8.3	2.3	7.7
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	39.6	16.4	4.6	23.2	20.8	9.6	3.1	11.2
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	12.4	7.6	1.5	4.8	10.5	6.6	1.2	3.9
Instruments and related products	38	5.6	3.4	0.7	2.3	5.1	3.0	0.6	2.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	5.3	2.6	1.3	2.6	4.6	2.3	1.0	2.3
<b>Nondurable goods</b>		8.7	5.3	2.4	3.5	7.6	4.5	2.2	3.1
Food and kindred products	20	13.5	8.8	3.5	4.7	11.7	7.2	3.2	4.5
Meat products	201	21.4	14.4	4.4	7.0	17.1	10.6	3.9	6.5
Bakery products	205	10.9	8.1	3.5	2.8	10.0	7.3	3.2	2.6
Beverages	208	11.9	7.0	2.8	4.9	10.9	6.2	2.4	4.7
Distilled and blended liquors	2085	12.4	7.5	2.3	4.9	10.9	6.2	1.7	4.6
Textile mill products	22	4.9	2.5	0.8	2.4	3.5	1.8	0.7	1.7
Knitting mills	225	4.9	2.2	--	2.8	3.0	--	--	2.0
Apparel and other textile products	23	8.3	4.8	2.4	3.4	5.7	3.5	2.1	2.2
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	5.2	3.1	1.5	2.1	2.8	2.0	1.1	0.9
Men's and boys' work clothing	2326	8.1	4.7	2.4	3.4	3.8	2.5	1.7	1.2
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	239	12.4	7.6	3.7	4.8	9.0	5.6	3.3	3.4
Paper and allied products	26	7.0	4.4	2.8	2.7	6.1	3.5	2.0	2.6
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	5.0	3.0	1.4	2.0	4.6	2.7	1.4	1.9
Miscellaneous converted paper products	267	9.8	6.3	4.3	3.5	8.1	4.7	2.7	3.5
Printing and publishing	27	5.3	3.1	1.8	2.2	4.8	2.8	1.7	1.9
Commercial printing	275	5.6	3.3	2.3	2.3	5.1	2.9	2.0	2.2
Commercial printing, lithographic	2752	6.3	4.0	2.7	2.3	5.6	3.5	2.4	2.1
Chemicals and allied products	28	7.1	4.2	2.2	2.8	6.5	3.9	1.9	2.6
Industrial inorganic chemicals	281	7.2	4.6	3.3	2.6	6.5	4.2	3.1	2.4
Plastics materials and synthetics	282	5.8	3.3	2.2	2.5	5.6	3.2	2.1	2.4
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	10.7	5.7	2.2	5.0	10.1	5.4	2.1	4.7
Miscellaneous plastics products, n.e.c.	308	10.9	5.4	2.4	5.5	10.5	5.2	2.3	5.3
Plastics products, n.e.c.	3089	11.9	5.4	1.9	6.4	11.5	5.4	1.8	6.1
<b>Transportation and public utilities<sup>9</sup></b>		8.6	5.1	3.0	3.4	8.3	5.0	2.9	3.3
Railroad transportation <sup>9</sup>	40	2.2	1.8	1.7	0.4	2.1	1.8	1.7	0.4
Trucking and warehousing	42	12.4	6.9	4.7	5.4	12.0	6.8	4.7	5.2
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	12.5	7.1	5.2	5.4	12.1	7.0	5.1	5.1
Transportation by air	45	8.4	6.0	3.2	2.4	8.3	5.9	3.2	2.4
Transportation services	47	8.5	5.4	2.9	3.0	8.3	5.4	2.8	2.9
Communications	48	3.3	2.0	1.4	1.3	2.8	1.7	1.2	1.1
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	9.4	5.6	1.7	3.9	9.3	5.6	1.7	3.8

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 2001 – Continued**

**Kentucky**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	SIC code <sup>3</sup>	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
		Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
			Total <sup>4</sup>	With days away from work <sup>5</sup>			Total <sup>4</sup>	With days away from work <sup>5</sup>	
<b>Wholesale and retail trade</b>		5.6	2.6	1.6	3.0	5.5	2.5	1.5	3.0
Wholesale trade		6.5	3.5	1.8	3.1	6.5	3.4	1.8	3.0
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	6.6	3.1	1.6	3.4	6.5	3.1	1.6	3.4
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	6.5	3.9	2.1	2.6	6.4	3.8	2.0	2.6
Retail trade		5.3	2.3	1.5	3.0	5.2	2.2	1.5	3.0
Building materials and garden supplies	52	6.9	4.3	2.3	2.6	6.7	4.3	2.3	2.4
General merchandise stores	53	7.9	5.9	3.2	2.0	7.6	5.7	3.0	1.9
Department stores	531	8.2	6.3	3.4	1.9	7.9	6.0	3.2	1.9
Food stores	54	5.6	1.9	1.2	3.7	5.6	1.9	1.2	3.6
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	6.3	2.6	2.1	3.7	6.2	2.6	2.1	3.6
Apparel and accessory stores	56	2.0	0.7	0.4	1.3	2.0	0.7	0.4	1.3
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	4.0	1.9	1.6	2.1	4.0	1.9	1.6	2.1
Eating and drinking places	58	4.6	1.0	0.9	3.7	4.6	1.0	0.9	3.7
Miscellaneous retail	59	2.9	1.3	0.7	1.6	2.8	1.2	0.6	1.6
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b>		1.6	0.7	0.4	0.9	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.8
Depository institutions	60	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.6
Nondepository institutions	61	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Real estate	65	5.7	2.8	1.3	3.0	5.6	2.8	1.3	2.8
<b>Services</b>		5.3	2.8	1.6	2.6	5.2	2.7	1.5	2.5
Hotels and other lodging places	70	6.9	2.9	1.4	4.0	6.8	2.8	1.3	4.0
Personal services	72	3.3	1.6	0.7	1.7	3.1	1.5	0.7	1.6
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	4.2	2.2	1.9	2.1	4.2	2.2	1.9	2.1
Miscellaneous repair services	76	6.6	3.2	1.4	3.4	6.6	3.2	1.4	3.4
Amusement and recreation services	79	7.6	3.1	1.9	4.5	7.3	3.1	1.9	4.3
Health services	80	7.0	4.0	2.2	2.9	6.7	3.9	2.2	2.8
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	13.6	8.9	5.8	4.7	13.4	8.9	5.8	4.6
Hospitals	806	8.0	4.8	2.0	3.2	7.6	4.7	1.9	3.0
Educational services	82	4.7	1.3	0.9	3.3	4.1	1.2	0.8	2.8
Social services	83	5.4	2.5	1.7	2.9	5.3	2.3	1.5	2.9
Membership organizations	86	3.3	1.0	0.7	2.4	3.3	1.0	0.7	2.4
Engineering and management services	87	2.1	0.7	0.5	1.5	2.1	0.6	0.5	1.5
<b>State and local government</b>		6.1	2.8	2.2	3.3	5.9	2.8	2.2	3.1
<b>State government</b>		4.5	1.9	1.6	2.6	4.2	1.8	1.5	2.4
<b>Construction</b>		4.7	2.9	2.7	1.8	4.4	2.9	2.7	1.5
Heavy construction, except building	16	4.7	2.9	2.7	1.8	4.4	2.9	2.7	1.5
<b>Services</b>		5.0	2.6	2.0	2.5	4.7	2.5	1.9	2.3

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 2001 – Continued**

**Kentucky**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	SIC code <sup>3</sup>	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
		Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
			Total <sup>4</sup>	With days away from work <sup>5</sup>			Total <sup>4</sup>	With days away from work <sup>5</sup>	
<b>Public administration</b>		3.9	1.0	0.9	2.9	3.6	0.9	0.9	2.7
Justice, public order, and safety	92	6.4	1.7	1.5	4.8	6.1	1.6	1.5	4.5
Finance, taxation, and monetary policy	93	2.8	0.4	0.2	2.4	2.7	0.3	0.2	2.4
Administration of human resources	94	1.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.9
<b>Local government</b>		7.1	3.4	2.6	3.7	6.8	3.3	2.6	3.5
<b>Services</b>		6.6	1.7	1.4	4.9	6.5	1.6	1.4	4.9
<b>Public administration</b>		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Executive, legislative, and general	91	7.9	6.5	4.6	1.5	7.3	6.4	4.5	0.9

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses  
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year  
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

<sup>4</sup> Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

<sup>5</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

<sup>6</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>7</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are

excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

<sup>8</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded.

<sup>9</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

<sup>10</sup> Incidence rate less than 0.05.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 2. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 2001

## Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	SIC code <sup>2</sup>	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
		Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
			Total <sup>3</sup>	With days away from work <sup>4</sup>			Total <sup>3</sup>	With days away from work <sup>4</sup>	
<b>All Industries including State and local government<sup>5</sup></b>		99.5	51.1	28.9	48.4	90.8	47.3	27.4	43.6
<b>Private Industry<sup>5</sup></b>		90.3	46.9	25.5	43.5	82.1	43.1	24.1	39.0
<b>Agriculture, forestry, and fishing<sup>5</sup></b>		1.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.5
Agricultural production <sup>5</sup>	01-02	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Agricultural services	07	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4
Animal services, except veterinary	075	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Landscape and horticultural services	078	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
<b>Mining<sup>6</sup></b>		1.6	1.1	1.1	0.4	1.6	1.1	1.1	0.4
Coal mining <sup>7</sup>	12	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.4
Bituminous coal and lignite mining <sup>7</sup>	122	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.4
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels <sup>7</sup>	14	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )
<b>Construction</b>		6.0	3.0	2.1	3.0	5.9	3.0	2.1	3.0
General building contractors	15	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.7
Residential building construction	152	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Nonresidential building construction	154	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.5
Heavy construction, except building	16	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.4
Highway and street construction	161	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Heavy construction, except highway	162	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3
Special trade contractors	17	3.8	1.9	1.3	1.9	3.8	1.9	1.3	1.9
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.6
Electrical work	173	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.5
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	179	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
<b>Manufacturing</b>		37.5	19.9	8.6	17.7	30.5	16.6	7.6	13.9
<b>Durable goods</b>		27.1	13.6	5.8	13.5	21.5	11.3	5.1	10.2
Lumber and wood products	24	1.8	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.8	0.9	0.7	0.9
Sawmills and planing mills	242	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4
Sawmills and planing mills, general	2421	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
Millwork, plywood and structural members	243	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3
Furniture and fixtures	25	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.6
Products of purchased glass	323	0.2	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1	0.2	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
Primary metal industries	33	2.1	1.1	0.6	1.1	1.9	1.0	0.5	0.9
Blast furnace and basic steel products	331	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	335	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Fabricated metal products	34	5.1	2.9	1.1	2.2	4.8	2.7	1.0	2.1
Fabricated structural metal products	344	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.3
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	349	1.2	0.5	--	0.7	1.2	0.5	--	0.7
Fabricated metal products, n.e.c.	3499	0.4	0.2	--	0.2	0.3	0.1	--	0.2
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	2.5	1.3	0.8	1.2	2.3	1.2	0.7	1.1

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 2001 -- Continued**

**Kentucky**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	SIC code <sup>2</sup>	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
		Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
			Total <sup>3</sup>	With days away from work <sup>4</sup>			Total <sup>3</sup>	With days away from work <sup>4</sup>	
Construction and related machinery	353	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3
Metalworking machinery	354	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
General industrial machinery	356	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2
Refrigeration and heating equipment	3585	0.4	0.2	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.2	0.3	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.2
Industrial machinery, n.e.c.	359	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	1.8	0.8	0.4	1.0	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.8
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )
Miscellaneous electrical equipment and supplies	369	0.4	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.3	0.2	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
Transportation equipment	37	11.2	5.1	1.4	6.1	6.9	3.5	1.1	3.4
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	10.6	4.9	1.3	5.7	6.3	3.3	0.9	3.0
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	8.2	3.4	0.9	4.8	4.3	2.0	0.6	2.3
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	2.0	1.2	0.2	0.8	1.7	1.1	0.2	0.6
Instruments and related products	38	0.2	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1	0.2	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
<b>Nondurable goods</b>		<b>10.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Food and kindred products	20	3.7	2.4	1.0	1.3	3.3	2.0	0.9	1.2
Meat products	201	1.9	1.3	0.4	0.6	1.5	1.0	0.3	0.6
Bakery products	205	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
Beverages	208	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2
Distilled and blended liquors	2085	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
Textile mill products	22	0.2	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
Knitting mills	225	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	--	0.1	0.1	--	--	( <sup>9</sup> )
Apparel and other textile products	23	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Men's and boys' work clothing	2326	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	239	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
Paper and allied products	26	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.3
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Miscellaneous converted paper products	267	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
Printing and publishing	27	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.4
Commercial printing	275	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2
Commercial printing, lithographic	2752	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Chemicals and allied products	28	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.4
Industrial inorganic chemicals	281	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Plastics materials and synthetics	282	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	2.1	1.1	0.4	1.0	1.9	1.0	0.4	0.9
Miscellaneous plastics products, n.e.c.	308	1.6	0.8	0.3	0.8	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.8
Plastics products, n.e.c.	3089	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.5
<b>Transportation and public utilities<sup>8</sup></b>		<b>8.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Railroad transportation <sup>8</sup>	40	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )
Trucking and warehousing	42	3.6	2.0	1.4	1.6	3.5	2.0	1.4	1.5
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	3.1	1.8	1.3	1.4	3.0	1.8	1.3	1.3
Transportation by air	45	2.1	1.5	0.8	0.6	2.1	1.5	0.8	0.6
Transportation services	47	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
Communications	48	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.5

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 2. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 2001 -- Continued**

**Kentucky**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	SIC code <sup>2</sup>	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
		Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
			Total <sup>3</sup>	With days away from work <sup>4</sup>			Total <sup>3</sup>	With days away from work <sup>4</sup>	
<b>Wholesale and retail trade</b>		19.0	8.7	5.4	10.3	18.7	8.6	5.3	10.2
Wholesale trade		5.1	2.7	1.4	2.4	5.0	2.7	1.4	2.4
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	2.7	1.3	0.7	1.4	2.7	1.3	0.7	1.4
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	2.4	1.4	0.8	1.0	2.3	1.4	0.7	0.9
Retail trade		13.9	6.0	4.0	7.9	13.7	5.9	3.9	7.8
Building materials and garden supplies	52	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.3
General merchandise stores	53	3.0	2.3	1.2	0.8	2.9	2.2	1.2	0.7
Department stores	531	2.7	2.1	1.1	0.6	2.6	2.0	1.0	0.6
Food stores	54	2.1	0.7	0.5	1.4	2.1	0.7	0.5	1.4
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	2.2	0.9	0.7	1.3	2.1	0.9	0.7	1.2
Apparel and accessory stores	56	0.2	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1	0.2	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
Eating and drinking places	58	4.1	0.9	0.8	3.3	4.1	0.9	0.8	3.3
Miscellaneous retail	59	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.4
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b>		1.0	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.6
Depository institutions	60	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nondepository institutions	61	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )
Real estate	65	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3
<b>Services</b>		15.7	8.1	4.6	7.6	15.2	7.9	4.5	7.3
Hotels and other lodging places	70	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.5
Personal services	72	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3
Miscellaneous repair services	76	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Amusement and recreation services	79	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.5
Health services	80	9.0	5.2	2.9	3.8	8.7	5.1	2.8	3.6
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	3.4	2.2	1.4	1.2	3.3	2.2	1.4	1.1
Hospitals	806	4.1	2.5	1.0	1.7	3.9	2.4	1.0	1.5
Educational services	82	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Social services	83	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.7
Membership organizations	86	0.2	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1	0.2	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
Engineering and management services	87	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4
<b>State and local government</b>		9.2	4.3	3.4	4.9	8.8	4.2	3.3	4.6
<b>State government</b>		2.5	1.1	0.9	1.4	2.3	1.0	0.9	1.3
<b>Construction</b>		0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Heavy construction, except building	16	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
<b>Services</b>		1.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.6

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 2001 -- Continued**

**Kentucky**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	SIC code <sup>2</sup>	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
		Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
			Total <sup>3</sup>	With days away from work <sup>4</sup>			Total <sup>3</sup>	With days away from work <sup>4</sup>	
<b>Public administration</b>		0.9	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.7
Justice, public order, and safety	92	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4
Finance, taxation, and monetary policy	93	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
Administration of human resources	94	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Local government</b>		6.7	3.2	2.5	3.5	6.4	3.1	2.4	3.3
<b>Services</b>		3.7	0.9	0.8	2.8	3.7	0.9	0.8	2.8
<b>Public administration</b>		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Executive, legislative, and general	91	2.3	1.8	1.3	0.4	2.1	1.8	1.3	0.3

<sup>1</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup> *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

<sup>3</sup> Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted

work activity, or both.

<sup>4</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from

work with or without restricted work activity.

<sup>5</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>6</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

<sup>7</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in this industry

are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded.

<sup>8</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

<sup>9</sup> Fewer than 50 cases.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

## **Work injuries and illnesses by selected characteristics, Kentucky, 2001**

Virtually no one is without risk of being seriously injured on the job, though this risk varies by worker and work activity. With this in mind, the State of Kentucky asked employers participating in its 2001 survey of occupational injuries and illnesses for some descriptive information on each case involving absence from work due to injury or illness on the job. These descriptions were transformed by State staff into categories of four basic characteristics: (1) physical condition, or nature of injury or illness; (2) part of the body affected by the condition; (3) source of injury or illness--the object, substance, exposure, or bodily motion that directly produced or inflicted the condition; and (4) the type of event or exposure associated with the injury or illness--that is how the condition was inflicted or produced. Certain conditions, such as carpal tunnel syndrome, had to be specified by employers to be counted as such. Characteristic categories used by State staff are listed in Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1992). The number of such cases with days away from work had an estimated total of 25,501 in Kentucky's private establishments, about 888 in state government, and approximately 2,464 in local government in 2001. Each case involved at least 1 day's absence from work beyond the day of injury or onset of illness.

The attached tables contain both numeric and percent distributions of those serious, nonfatal cases by occupation, selected worker traits (sex, age, length of service with employer, race, and ethnic origin), the disabling condition and part of the body affected, and the event and source producing that condition. These distributions are presented for major industry divisions, such as services, in addition to being shown overall for private industry, state government, and local government.

The length of absence from work can vary depending on the severity of injury or illness, age of worker, and so forth. To identify this variation, the balance of this set of tables shows the median number of days away from work associated with specific characteristic categories, for example, 14 days per case for private workers, 55 to 64 year olds and 3 days for 16-19 year olds. Besides the median, various groupings of case duration are shown, which are helpful in pinpointing situations with relatively lengthy recuperation periods, for example, carpal tunnel syndrome cases lasted 28 days or more.

Findings for the private industry portion of this survey exclude the self employed, farms with fewer than 11 workers, private households, and employees in Federal, State, and local government agencies. Data in the survey for coal, metal and nonmetal mining, and railroad activities were reported, respectively, by the Mine Safety and Health Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor and by the Federal Railroad Administration of the U.S. Department of Transportation.

The definitions of occupational injuries and illnesses are from Recordkeeping Guidelines for Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 1986). Injuries and illnesses in this datasheet were first reported in employer recordkeeping logs involving at least 1 day away from work, beyond the day of injury or onset of illness. The duration of these cases, sometimes called absence from work or recuperation period, is expressed as the median number of days away from work. That is, half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than the median; the median, for example, was 31 days for the 2,262 fractures reported in Kentucky's private sector in 2001. Also shown is a distribution of cases by their duration. e.g., 31 days or more.

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected worker characteristics and industry division, 2001

Kentucky-private industry

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2</sup>		Goods producing			Service producing			
	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>3</sup>	Mining <sup>3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities <sup>4</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	25,501	1,081	2,088	8,641	2,909	1,441	3,965	253	4,630
Sex:									
Men	16,588	1,073	2,013	6,079	2,325	1,232	2,109	126	1,190
Women	8,819	8	73	2,566	497	209	1,855	127	3,440
Age:									
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	1,155	9	134	179	96	--	445	--	253
20 to 24	2,915	69	242	841	280	168	666	--	528
25 to 34	6,863	128	651	2,519	538	597	943	--	1,159
35 to 44	6,946	185	602	2,565	753	373	881	98	1,166
45 to 54	5,455	88	345	1,932	929	175	613	--	1,097
55 to 64	1,834	12	104	552	286	99	326	--	381
65 and over	266	--	--	48	--	--	92	--	47
Occupation:									
Managerial and professional specialty	830	11	--	103	--	--	--	--	550
Technical, sales, and administrative support	3,128	42	--	376	199	134	1,491	92	779
Service	3,993	12	15	161	100	--	1,045	--	2,598
Farming, forestry, and fishing	493	339	--	102	--	--	--	--	45
Precision production, craft, and repair	4,123	14	1,398	1,038	404	136	252	--	290
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	12,911	45	647	6,854	2,165	1,146	1,139	--	368
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	3,802	49	630	906	185	158	1,009	--	653
3 to 11 months	4,838	138	336	1,412	470	330	666	--	1,138
1 to 5 years	8,327	195	612	3,173	828	423	1,163	--	1,548
More than 5 years	6,306	110	374	2,854	734	343	653	--	967
Not reported	2,229	68	135	296	692	187	475	--	323
Race or ethnic origin:									
White, non-Hispanic	17,633	386	1,778	6,576	1,674	1,117	2,182	193	3,603
Black, non-Hispanic	1,308	--	77	547	98	86	209	--	263
Hispanic	354	46	--	214	--	--	--	--	55
Asian or Pacific Islander	31	--	--	23	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native	28	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	6,148	52	200	1,280	1,137	238	1,544	--	613

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with restricted work activity.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include

governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such and illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Oil and Gas Extraction.

<sup>4</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 2. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected worker characteristics and industry division, 2001  
Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2</sup>	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>2</sup>	Mining <sup>3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities <sup>4</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [25,501 cases]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex:										
Men	65.0	89.0	99.3	96.4	70.4	79.9	85.5	53.2	50.0	25.7
Women	34.6	11.0	0.7	3.5	29.6	17.1	14.5	46.8	50.0	74.3
Age:										
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	4.5	1.9	1.2	6.4	2.1	3.3	--	11.2	--	5.5
20 to 24	11.4	13.9	10.8	11.6	9.7	9.6	11.6	16.8	--	11.4
25 to 34	26.9	25.8	27.1	31.2	29.2	18.5	41.5	23.8	--	25.0
35 to 44	27.2	37.4	29.8	28.8	29.7	25.9	25.9	22.2	38.9	25.2
45 to 54	21.4	17.9	21.5	16.5	22.4	31.9	12.1	15.4	--	23.7
55 to 64	7.2	2.5	5.0	5.0	6.4	9.8	6.9	8.2	--	8.2
65 and over	1.0	--	--	--	0.6	--	--	2.3	--	1.0
Occupation:										
Managerial and professional specialty	3.3	8.8	1.0	--	1.2	--	--	--	--	11.9
Technical, sales, and administrative support	12.3	8.4	--	--	4.4	6.8	9.3	37.6	36.3	16.8
Service	15.7	2.3	--	0.7	1.9	3.4	--	26.4	--	56.1
Farming, forestry, and fishing	1.9	68.4	--	--	1.2	--	--	--	--	1.0
Precision production, craft, and repair	16.2	2.9	50.9	67.0	12.0	13.9	9.5	6.4	--	6.3
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	50.6	9.1	47.3	31.0	79.3	74.5	79.5	28.7	--	8.0
Length of service with employer:										
Less than 3 months	14.9	9.8	17.0	30.2	10.5	6.4	10.9	25.5	--	14.1
3 to 11 months	19.0	27.9	25.9	16.1	16.3	16.2	22.9	16.8	--	24.6
1 to 5 years	32.7	39.3	30.7	29.3	36.7	28.5	29.4	29.3	--	33.4
More than 5 years	24.7	22.3	20.2	17.9	33.0	25.2	23.8	16.5	--	20.9
Not reported	8.7	--	6.3	6.5	3.4	23.8	13.0	12.0	--	7.0
Race or ethnic origin:										
White, non-Hispanic	69.1	77.9	3.2	85.1	76.1	57.6	77.5	55.0	76.3	79.8
Black, non-Hispanic	5.1	--	--	3.7	6.3	3.4	6.0	5.3	--	5.7
Hispanic	1.4	9.2	--	--	2.5	--	--	--	--	1.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.1	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	24.1	10.6	96.8	9.6	14.8	39.1	16.5	38.9	--	13.2

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in

Oil and Gas Extraction.

<sup>4</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected worker occupations and industry division, 2001  
Kentucky--private industry

Occupation	Private industry <sup>2</sup>	Goods producing			Service producing					
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>2</sup>	Mining <sup>3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities <sup>4</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	25,501	495	1,081	2,088	8,641	2,909	1,441	3,965	253	4,630
Truck drivers	2,111	45	36	81	294	1,237	221	177	--	20
Laborers, nonconstruction	2,077	--	116	--	822	193	529	281	--	109
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	1,798	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,796
Assemblers	1,255	--	--	--	1,225	--	--	--	--	--
Carpenters	598	--	--	456	114	--	--	--	--	--
Janitors and cleaners	553	10	--	15	147	--	--	96	--	240
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	548	--	--	--	13	--	84	436	--	--
Welders and cutters	504	--	9	47	401	--	--	--	--	16
Stock handlers and baggers	481	--	11	--	51	--	--	383	--	--
Construction laborers	370	--	--	368	--	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous food preparation occupations	368	--	--	--	--	--	--	315	--	38
Cashiers	356	--	--	--	--	--	--	353	--	--
Electricians	287	--	35	135	37	62	--	--	--	18
Traffic, shipping, and receiving clerks	280	--	--	--	109	87	--	--	--	17
Cooks	279	--	--	--	--	--	--	124	--	151
Automobile mechanics	269	--	--	--	--	--	--	176	--	93
Registered nurses	268	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	268
Kitchen workers, food preparation	256	--	--	--	--	--	--	233	--	--
Supervisors, production occupations	230	--	--	--	194	--	--	--	--	34
Molding and casting machine operators	208	--	--	--	208	--	--	--	--	--
Industrial machinery repairers	204	--	104	--	66	--	--	--	--	--
Textile sewing machine operators	199	--	--	--	199	--	--	--	--	--
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	193	--	42	--	82	44	--	--	--	--
Sales workers, other commodities	187	--	--	--	--	--	--	185	--	--
Driver-sales workers	176	--	--	--	31	--	--	87	--	--
Packaging and filling machine operators	173	--	--	--	167	--	--	--	--	--
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	172	--	--	--	--	120	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators	168	--	137	--	27	--	--	--	--	--
Punching and stamping press machine operators	162	--	--	--	162	--	--	--	--	--
Hand packers and packagers	161	--	--	--	106	--	--	--	--	--
Electronic repairers, communications equipment	155	--	--	--	--	65	86	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in

Oil and Gas Extraction.

<sup>4</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 2001  
Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2</sup>	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>2</sup>	Mining <sup>3</sup>	Construction	Manufactur- ing	Transporta- tion and public utilities <sup>4</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	25,501	495	1,081	2,088	8,641	2,909	1,441	3,965	253	4,630
Nature of injury, illness:										
Sprains, strains	12,954	159	456	866	4,033	1,481	756	2,134	151	2,919
Bruises, contusions	2,663	82	168	170	863	130	202	510	--	492
Cuts, lacerations	1,915	50	51	311	636	225	151	396	--	84
Fractures	2,262	82	114	314	581	527	161	221	--	257
Heat burns	282	9	8	--	110	--	--	92	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	407	--	--	--	282	--	--	--	--	49
Tendonitis	289	--	--	--	213	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns	174	--	6	--	74	--	--	77	--	--
Amputations	83	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple injuries	584	14	72	--	157	87	--	101	--	117
Part of body affected:										
Head	1,446	38	61	105	548	111	--	240	--	302
Eye	713	13	35	72	315	49	--	--	--	140
Neck	405	--	31	--	144	--	--	--	--	81
Trunk	10,447	186	459	737	3,361	1,429	541	1,509	124	2,102
Shoulder	1,998	--	48	98	752	478	118	205	--	289
Back	6,709	80	312	497	1,930	823	327	1,215	109	1,415
Upper extremities	5,817	80	202	521	2,666	480	400	732	--	705
Wrist	1,277	9	25	49	663	--	92	137	--	259
Hand, except finger	1,082	13	39	145	486	91	--	183	--	92
Finger	2,035	38	81	272	863	224	139	248	--	154
Lower extremities	5,541	163	218	493	1,432	607	431	1,148	--	974
Knee	2,125	103	94	132	530	201	176	453	--	392
Foot, except toe	892	16	35	111	264	77	87	218	--	83
Toe	311	--	--	56	147	--	--	--	--	19
Body systems	177	--	7	41	89	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple parts	1,640	28	102	163	396	230	--	261	--	440

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 2001 --- Continued

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2</sup>	Goods producing			Service producing					
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>2</sup>	Mining <sup>3</sup>	Construction	Manufactur- ing	Transpor- tation and public utilities <sup>4</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Source of injury, illness:										
Chemicals and chemical products	552	--	223	--	165	--	--	88	--	--
Containers	3,721	16	36	117	1,368	508	254	1,186	--	224
Furniture and fixtures	839	--	--	40	210	44	--	251	--	251
Machinery	1,711	83	154	186	965	62	--	132	--	65
Parts and materials	3,105	20	160	591	1,586	185	274	181	--	108
Worker motion or position	3,632	37	--	246	1,669	308	300	525	--	480
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	3,680	60	136	340	752	431	204	742	--	946
Tools, instruments, and equipment	1,145	30	73	161	430	83	--	221	--	78
Vehicles	2,760	80	90	131	575	950	215	320	--	378
Health care patient	1,393	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,358
Event or exposure:										
Contact with objects and equipment	7,036	138	523	803	2,824	687	389	877	--	771
Struck by object	4,031	98	309	548	1,508	362	267	485	20	434
Struck against object	1,869	17	126	183	684	181	97	313	--	261
Caught in equipment or object	909	12	82	38	539	127	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level	1,388	27	64	207	198	160	93	293	--	284
Fall to same level	2,489	39	59	148	647	261	123	507	--	698
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall	415	--	--	19	78	--	--	176	--	69
Overexertion	7,767	129	376	438	2,491	771	430	1,334	--	1,736
Overexertion in lifting	4,407	65	150	279	1,466	353	136	798	--	1,107
Repetitive motion	1,169	--	--	--	903	--	--	--	--	90
Exposure to harmful substances	914	10	26	91	396	--	--	181	--	144
Transportation accidents	1,584	79	12	131	238	544	79	185	--	294
Fires and explosions	29	--	--	--	15	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person	194	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	164

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in

Oil and Gas Extraction.

<sup>4</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.



Table 5. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 2001  
Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2</sup>		Goods producing				Service producing				
			Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>2</sup>	Mining <sup>3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities <sup>4</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [25,501 cases]	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nature of injury, illness:											
Sprains, strains	50.8		32.1	42.1	41.5	46.7	50.9	52.5	53.8	59.7	63.0
Bruises, contusions	10.4		16.5	15.5	8.1	10.0	4.5	14.0	12.9	--	10.6
Cuts, lacerations	7.5		10.1	4.7	14.9	7.4	7.7	10.5	10.0	--	1.8
Fractures	8.9		16.6	10.5	15.1	6.7	18.1	11.2	5.6	--	5.6
Heat burns	1.1		1.7	0.7	--	1.3	--	--	2.3	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1.6		--	--	--	3.3	--	--	--	--	1.1
Tendonitis	1.1		--	--	--	2.5	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns	0.7		--	0.6	--	0.9	--	--	2.0	--	--
Amputations	0.3		--	--	--	0.7	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple injuries	2.3		2.9	6.7	--	1.8	3.0	--	2.5	--	2.5
Part of body affected:											
Head	5.7		7.6	5.6	5.0	6.3	3.8	--	6.1	--	6.5
Eye	2.8		2.7	3.2	3.5	3.6	1.7	--	--	--	3.0
Neck	1.6		--	2.9	--	1.7	--	--	--	--	1.8
Trunk	41.0		37.7	42.4	35.3	38.9	49.1	37.6	38.1	49.1	45.4
Shoulder	7.8		--	4.4	4.7	8.7	16.4	8.2	5.2	--	6.2
Back	26.3		16.1	28.8	23.8	22.3	28.3	22.7	30.7	43.2	30.6
Upper extremities	22.8		16.2	18.7	25.0	30.8	16.5	27.7	18.5	--	15.2
Wrist	5.0		1.8	2.3	2.3	7.7	--	6.4	3.5	--	5.6
Hand, except finger	4.2		2.7	3.6	6.9	5.6	3.1	--	4.6	--	2.0
Finger	8.0		7.6	7.5	13.0	10.0	7.7	9.6	6.3	--	3.3
Lower extremities	21.7		33.0	20.1	23.6	16.6	20.9	29.9	29.0	--	21.0
Knee	8.3		20.9	8.7	6.3	6.1	6.9	12.2	11.4	--	8.5
Foot, except toe	3.5		3.2	3.2	5.3	3.1	2.6	6.0	5.5	--	1.8
Toe	1.2		--	--	2.7	1.7	--	--	--	--	0.4
Body systems	0.7		--	0.6	2.0	1.0	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple parts	6.4		5.6	9.4	7.8	4.6	7.9	--	6.6	--	9.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 2001 --- Continued

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2</sup>	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>2</sup>	Mining <sup>3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities <sup>4</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Source of injury, illness:										
Chemicals and chemical products	2.2	--	20.6	--	1.9	--	--	2.2	--	--
Containers	14.6	3.3	3.3	5.6	15.8	17.4	17.6	29.9	--	4.8
Furniture and fixtures	3.3	--	--	1.9	2.4	1.5	--	6.3	--	5.4
Machinery	6.7	16.7	14.2	8.9	11.2	2.1	--	3.3	--	1.4
Parts and materials	12.2	4.0	14.8	28.3	18.4	6.4	19.0	4.6	--	2.3
Worker motion or position	14.2	7.5	--	11.8	19.3	10.6	20.8	13.2	--	10.4
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	14.4	12.1	12.5	16.3	8.7	14.8	14.2	18.7	--	20.4
Tools, instruments, and equipment	4.5	6.0	6.7	7.7	5.0	2.9	--	5.6	--	1.7
Vehicles	10.8	16.1	8.3	6.3	6.7	32.7	14.9	8.1	--	8.2
Health care patient	5.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29.3
Event or exposure:										
Contact with objects and equipment	27.6	27.8	48.4	38.4	32.7	23.6	27.0	22.1	--	16.7
Struck by object	15.8	19.9	28.6	26.2	17.4	12.4	18.6	12.2	7.8	9.4
Struck against object	7.3	3.4	11.7	8.8	7.9	6.2	6.8	7.9	--	5.6
Caught in equipment or object	3.6	2.3	7.6	1.8	6.2	4.4	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level	5.4	5.4	5.9	9.9	2.3	5.5	6.5	7.4	--	6.1
Fall to same level	9.8	7.8	5.4	7.1	7.5	9.0	8.5	12.8	--	15.1
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall	1.6	--	--	0.9	0.9	--	--	4.4	--	1.5
Overexertion	30.5	26.0	34.7	21.0	28.8	26.5	29.8	33.7	--	37.5
Overexertion in lifting	17.3	13.2	13.9	13.4	17.0	12.1	9.5	20.1	--	23.9
Repetitive motion	4.6	--	--	--	10.4	--	--	--	--	1.9
Exposure to harmful substances	3.6	1.9	2.4	4.4	4.6	--	--	4.6	--	3.1
Transportation accidents	6.2	15.9	1.1	6.3	2.8	18.7	5.4	4.7	--	6.4
Fires and explosions	0.1	--	--	--	0.2	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person	0.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.5

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in

Oil and Gas Extraction.

<sup>4</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 6. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and industry division, 2001

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>3</sup>	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>3</sup>	Mining <sup>4</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities <sup>5</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [25,501 cases]	209.5	363.6	474.8	265.1	285.8	299.0	184.8	150.6	37.7	157.4
Nature of injury, illness:										
Sprains, strains	106.4	116.7	200.1	110.0	133.4	152.2	96.9	81.1	22.5	99.2
Bruises, contusions	21.9	60.1	73.7	21.5	28.5	13.4	25.8	19.4	--	16.7
Cuts, lacerations	15.7	36.9	22.4	39.5	21.0	23.1	19.4	15.0	--	2.9
Fractures	18.6	60.4	50.1	39.9	19.2	54.2	20.7	8.4	--	8.7
Heat burns	2.3	6.3	3.5	--	3.7	--	--	3.5	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	3.3	--	--	--	9.3	--	--	--	--	1.7
Tendonitis	2.4	--	--	--	7.1	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns	1.4	--	2.6	--	2.4	--	--	2.9	--	--
Amputations	--	--	--	--	2.0	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple injuries	4.8	10.6	31.6	--	5.2	9.0	--	3.8	--	4.0
Part of body affected:										
Head	11.9	27.6	26.8	13.3	18.1	11.4	--	9.1	--	10.3
Eye	5.9	9.9	15.4	9.2	10.4	5.1	--	--	--	4.7
Neck	3.3	--	13.6	--	4.8	--	--	--	--	2.8
Trunk	85.8	137.0	201.4	93.5	111.2	146.9	69.4	57.3	18.5	71.5
Shoulder	16.4	--	21.0	12.5	24.9	49.1	15.2	7.8	--	9.8
Back	55.1	58.6	137.0	63.1	63.8	84.6	42.0	46.2	16.3	48.1
Upper extremities	47.8	58.7	88.7	66.2	88.2	49.3	51.2	27.8	--	24.0
Wrist	10.5	6.4	11.0	6.2	21.9	--	11.8	5.2	--	8.8
Hand, except finger	8.9	9.8	17.1	18.4	16.1	9.3	--	7.0	--	3.1
Finger	16.7	27.6	35.6	34.6	28.5	23.1	17.8	9.4	--	5.2
Lower extremities	45.5	120.0	95.6	62.6	47.4	62.4	55.3	43.6	--	33.1
Knee	17.5	75.9	41.2	16.8	17.5	20.7	22.5	17.2	--	13.3
Foot, except toe	7.3	11.7	15.3	14.0	8.7	7.9	11.2	8.3	--	2.8
Toe	2.6	--	--	7.1	4.8	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	1.5	--	3.1	5.2	2.9	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple parts	13.5	20.3	44.8	20.7	13.1	23.6	--	9.9	--	14.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and industry division, 2001 --- Continued

Characteristic	Kentucky--private industry					Service producing				
	Private industry <sup>3</sup>	Goods producing			Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>3</sup>	Service producing				Services
		Mining <sup>4</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing		Transportation and public utilities <sup>5</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	
Source of injury, illness:										
Chemicals and chemical products	4.5	97.9	--	5.5	--	--	--	3.4	--	--
Containers	30.6	15.8	14.9	45.2	12.0	52.2	32.6	45.0	--	7.6
Furniture and fixtures	6.9	--	5.1	6.9	--	4.5	--	9.5	--	8.5
Machinery	14.1	60.7	23.6	31.9	60.7	6.3	--	5.0	--	2.2
Parts and materials	25.5	14.5	75.0	52.5	14.5	19.0	35.1	6.9	--	3.7
Worker motion or position	29.8	27.2	31.3	55.2	27.2	31.6	38.4	19.9	--	16.3
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	30.2	44.1	43.2	24.9	44.1	44.3	26.2	28.2	--	32.2
Tools, instruments, and equipment	9.4	21.7	20.5	14.2	9.4	8.6	--	8.4	--	2.7
Vehicles	22.7	58.7	16.7	19.0	58.7	97.7	27.6	12.2	--	12.8
Health care patient	11.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	46.2
Event or exposure:										
Contact with objects and equipment	57.8	101.1	101.9	93.4	101.1	70.6	49.8	33.3	--	26.2
Struck by object	33.1	72.3	69.5	49.9	72.3	37.2	34.3	18.4	3.0	14.7
Struck against object	15.4	12.2	23.3	22.6	12.2	18.6	12.5	11.9	--	8.9
Caught in equipment or object	7.5	8.5	4.9	17.8	8.5	13.1	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level	11.4	19.7	26.3	6.5	19.7	16.4	11.9	11.1	--	9.7
Fall to same level	20.5	28.3	18.9	21.4	28.3	26.9	15.8	19.3	--	23.7
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall	3.4	--	2.4	2.6	--	--	--	6.7	--	2.3
Overexertion	63.8	94.7	55.7	82.4	94.7	79.3	55.1	50.7	--	59.0
Overexertion in lifting	36.2	47.9	35.4	48.5	47.9	36.3	17.5	30.3	--	37.6
Repetitive motion	9.6	--	--	29.9	--	--	--	--	--	3.0
Exposure to harmful substances	7.5	7.0	11.6	13.1	7.0	--	--	6.9	--	4.9
Transportation accidents	13.0	57.7	16.6	7.9	57.7	56.0	10.1	7.0	--	10.0
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.6

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

<sup>2</sup> Days away from work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>4</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent

mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

<sup>5</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 7. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, 2001

Kentucky--private industry		Percent of cases involving							Median days away from work
Characteristic	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [25,501 cases]	100.0	16.5	13.8	19.0	9.9	10.7	6.8	23.2	6
Sex:									
Men	100.0	16.1	14.9	18.2	9.5	10.6	7.0	23.8	6
Women	100.0	17.3	11.9	20.7	10.8	10.9	6.6	21.8	6
Age:									
14 to 15	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
16 to 19	100.0	24.9	22.6	26.2	14.1	2.4	3.0	6.8	3
20 to 24	100.0	22.5	21.1	19.8	11.9	8.3	5.4	10.9	3
25 to 34	100.0	19.1	15.5	22.0	10.2	11.8	5.3	16.1	4
35 to 44	100.0	13.6	12.7	17.8	8.8	11.3	8.5	27.3	8
45 to 54	100.0	14.7	9.8	14.7	9.4	11.1	6.8	33.6	12
55 to 64	100.0	10.0	8.0	20.2	8.0	12.5	9.7	31.7	14
65 and over	100.0	4.0	3.6	18.8	17.0	6.2	15.6	34.8	21
Occupation:									
Managerial and professional specialty	100.0	25.7	17.0	17.8	9.0	6.8	2.1	21.6	3
Technical, sales, and administrative support	100.0	17.3	14.8	15.9	7.4	13.0	9.5	22.1	7
Service	100.0	14.8	12.9	20.8	16.7	9.1	5.4	20.2	6
Farming, forestry, and fishing	100.0	8.3	10.8	15.7	10.3	6.8	7.8	40.2	16
Precision production, craft, and repair	100.0	16.6	10.8	18.9	6.8	13.2	7.4	26.3	8
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	100.0	16.4	14.7	19.5	9.5	10.2	6.7	23.0	5
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	100.0	19.7	17.6	22.6	10.6	8.5	5.0	16.0	4
3 to 11 months	100.0	16.7	14.3	19.1	11.4	8.8	6.3	23.5	5
1 to 5 years	100.0	16.7	13.8	18.8	8.2	13.5	6.3	22.8	6
More than 5 years	100.0	14.0	11.1	17.3	11.3	11.1	9.2	26.1	9
Race or ethnic origin:									
White, non-Hispanic	100.0	17.3	15.0	18.7	9.5	11.2	6.5	21.7	5
Black, non-Hispanic	100.0	14.7	11.8	25.5	16.2	9.8	6.2	15.8	5
Hispanic	100.0	17.4	13.3	23.7	10.1	10.5	6.2	18.8	5
Asian or Pacific Islander	100.0	6.9	4.8	30.2	15.1	11.9	31.2	--	9
American Indian or Alaskan Native	100.0	--	22.9	13.4	6.7	18.1	--	38.9	11

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Table 8. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected occupations and number of days away from work, 2001

Occupation	Kentucky--private industry							Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more
Total [25,501 cases]	100.0	16.5	13.8	19.0	9.9	10.7	6.8	23.2
Truck drivers	100.0	8.8	7.6	21.9	9.5	8.7	10.0	33.6
Laborers, nonconstruction	100.0	22.1	11.9	20.6	9.1	9.6	4.3	22.4
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	100.0	16.1	14.1	26.6	17.1	11.2	6.6	8.2
Assemblers	100.0	18.7	10.6	17.8	6.0	11.9	8.2	26.7
Carpenters	100.0	11.5	8.0	25.3	5.2	16.4	7.0	26.6
Janitors and cleaners	100.0	22.6	6.2	25.1	12.4	9.0	2.5	22.1
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	100.0	2.2	20.3	12.1	1.2	25.6	5.5	33.2
Welders and cutters	100.0	23.5	21.7	20.6	8.7	6.3	3.6	15.7
Stock handlers and baggers	100.0	15.9	32.3	27.6	10.8	1.0	2.2	10.1
Construction laborers	100.0	11.8	23.1	13.6	2.7	14.4	9.2	25.3
Miscellaneous food preparation occupations	100.0	3.6	6.5	4.6	25.5	0.4	9.0	50.3
Cashiers	100.0	21.2	21.9	13.9	3.0	--	14.7	25.2
Electricians	100.0	20.8	15.2	8.7	2.1	25.8	2.1	25.2
Traffic, shipping, and receiving clerks	100.0	34.9	5.4	3.4	28.5	7.1	2.8	17.9
Cooks	100.0	9.2	33.0	16.6	3.0	6.6	7.5	24.1
Automobile mechanics	100.0	28.7	--	48.8	3.1	4.2	--	15.3
Registered nurses	100.0	33.2	22.4	17.0	2.7	11.3	3.8	9.6
Kitchen workers, food preparation	100.0	25.7	27.2	24.0	4.2	13.6	--	5.4
Supervisors, production occupations	100.0	12.7	4.0	13.2	3.5	17.7	7.5	41.3
Molding and casting machine operators	100.0	33.5	14.5	17.5	11.1	5.7	3.3	14.3
Industrial machinery repairers	100.0	10.5	14.4	6.9	19.4	12.3	3.2	33.3
Textile sewing machine operators	100.0	17.1	17.2	21.1	12.5	13.0	3.8	15.3
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	100.0	10.3	11.3	6.6	10.7	42.5	3.7	14.9
Sales workers, other commodities	100.0	18.4	2.4	25.2	38.5	4.1	5.7	5.7
Driver-sales workers	100.0	7.3	55.0	6.5	2.1	3.1	10.6	15.5
Packaging and filling machine operators	100.0	17.6	12.4	29.3	10.8	8.8	5.2	15.8
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	100.0	27.3	29.4	6.8	9.4	--	11.2	15.8
Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators	100.0	13.5	14.1	11.6	7.1	7.7	9.7	36.2
Punching and stamping press machine operators	100.0	1.9	29.1	46.9	4.1	6.1	3.7	8.2
Hand packers and packagers	100.0	15.2	18.9	7.8	12.1	15.4	5.4	25.1
Electronic repairers, communications equipment	100.0	6.9	9.2	39.3	23.3	6.9	--	14.5

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Table 9. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work\* by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 2001

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving							Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more
Total [25,501 cases]	100.0	16.5	13.8	19.0	9.9	10.7	6.8	23.2
Nature of injury, illness:								
Sprains, strains	100.0	14.9	12.8	21.4	10.9	11.5	6.9	21.6
Bruises, contusions	100.0	22.8	23.0	22.0	11.6	6.1	4.4	10.1
Cuts, lacerations	100.0	22.9	14.3	22.9	11.6	6.8	5.7	15.7
Fractures	100.0	6.8	9.8	9.7	5.9	9.8	7.8	50.1
Heat burns	100.0	29.1	15.1	7.7	17.7	16.0	2.8	11.5
Carpal tunnel syndrome	100.0	5.9	4.6	9.3	6.9	14.7	14.7	43.9
Tendonitis	100.0	7.6	5.7	9.9	4.3	27.4	7.5	37.5
Chemical burns	100.0	23.4	37.6	33.4	4.2	1.5	--	--
Amputations	100.0	5.6	13.5	31.0	--	15.6	18.0	16.3
Multiple injuries	100.0	8.9	5.7	17.9	12.1	21.1	9.8	24.5
Part of body affected:								
Head	100.0	39.0	23.5	20.8	9.1	2.2	1.1	4.2
Eye	100.0	49.1	31.4	12.1	5.5	0.4	0.3	1.3
Neck	100.0	14.5	15.7	11.2	13.4	10.3	8.6	26.3
Trunk	100.0	13.6	11.1	20.2	10.4	10.7	7.8	26.2
Shoulder	100.0	8.0	14.0	10.9	7.2	10.4	5.9	43.6
Back	100.0	15.3	10.7	22.1	12.0	10.5	7.4	21.9
Upper extremities	100.0	18.2	14.7	20.2	7.5	11.3	6.3	21.8
Wrist	100.0	16.1	10.7	11.8	8.0	12.0	9.1	32.5
Hand, except finger	100.0	19.8	22.6	28.2	5.8	8.5	2.4	12.7
Finger	100.0	21.9	11.5	22.0	9.8	8.2	5.6	21.0
Lower extremities	100.0	13.9	16.2	17.0	12.5	11.9	7.3	21.3
Knee	100.0	14.0	16.6	12.3	7.7	11.2	8.5	29.6
Foot, except toe	100.0	13.0	14.0	25.0	12.6	5.7	2.7	26.9
Toe	100.0	20.2	23.8	18.8	11.5	3.9	13.8	7.9
Body systems	100.0	29.1	20.6	15.5	5.9	1.1	4.8	22.9
Multiple parts	100.0	16.0	10.3	15.0	6.9	13.3	6.0	32.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 2001 -- Continued

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Source of injury, illness:									
Chemicals and chemical products	100.0	22.8	19.5	20.0	6.4	12.2	3.4	15.9	3
Containers	100.0	18.2	15.7	18.8	8.4	8.5	8.6	21.8	5
Furniture and fixtures	100.0	12.4	15.4	26.5	7.2	3.2	13.1	22.2	5
Machinery	100.0	12.8	14.9	22.1	11.8	9.8	5.8	22.9	6
Parts and materials	100.0	21.6	12.3	20.5	10.1	9.1	4.8	21.7	5
Worker motion or position	100.0	13.9	11.1	17.6	9.7	13.1	8.7	25.9	9
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	100.0	15.2	9.2	16.7	10.0	13.1	7.6	28.4	10
Tools, instruments, and equipment	100.0	22.3	17.0	11.0	9.3	16.2	5.2	18.9	5
Vehicles	100.0	7.1	14.2	20.1	10.2	8.2	5.2	35.0	10
Health care patient	100.0	19.1	15.0	25.3	12.7	9.6	8.5	9.7	4
Event or exposure:									
Contact with objects and equipment	100.0	21.6	17.3	20.6	9.4	8.6	5.2	17.2	4
Struck by object	100.0	26.7	16.3	15.9	10.3	9.2	4.9	16.8	3
Struck against object	100.0	13.9	17.7	28.9	9.4	8.1	4.9	17.1	4
Caught in equipment or object	100.0	10.6	16.4	27.8	7.9	7.4	7.8	22.1	5
Fall to lower level	100.0	13.3	8.1	10.3	7.0	18.6	3.2	39.5	17
Fall to same level	100.0	15.4	11.6	18.6	12.0	10.5	10.7	21.1	7
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall	100.0	17.9	11.0	16.2	0.4	12.9	7.0	34.6	16
Overexertion	100.0	14.8	13.5	20.8	10.2	10.8	7.4	22.5	6
Overexertion in lifting	100.0	16.0	12.1	22.5	9.5	9.8	10.1	20.0	5
Repetitive motion	100.0	6.1	6.6	14.6	6.3	16.2	9.2	41.0	21
Exposure to harmful substances	100.0	27.1	22.8	17.2	10.6	10.6	1.3	10.5	3
Transportation accidents	100.0	5.4	12.8	12.3	10.2	9.6	4.5	45.2	20
Fires and explosions	100.0	--	--	24.0	30.9	--	45.2	--	8
Assaults and violent acts by person	100.0	47.9	2.9	17.2	13.3	2.4	10.8	5.4	2

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.



Table 10. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by industry division and number of days away from work, 2001  
Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Private industry <sup>2</sup> [25,501 cases]	100.0	16.5	13.8	19.0	9.9	10.7	6.8	23.2	6
Goods producing:									
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>2</sup>	100.0	11.2	8.3	12.8	9.9	12.7	8.0	37.2	15
Mining <sup>3</sup>	100.0	9.8	7.9	13.3	9.5	11.2	6.7	41.7	19
Construction	100.0	18.0	14.1	13.5	4.8	13.1	9.7	26.7	10
Manufacturing	100.0	18.5	13.9	19.4	9.2	10.8	6.5	21.7	5
Durable goods	100.0	17.5	14.1	19.2	8.4	11.0	6.5	23.3	5
Nondurable goods	100.0	20.5	13.6	20.0	10.7	10.5	6.3	18.5	5
Service producing:									
Transportation and public utilities <sup>4</sup>	100.0	11.9	9.8	19.3	9.2	12.9	6.3	30.6	10
Wholesale trade	100.0	17.7	11.1	22.2	17.1	7.8	6.7	17.4	5
Retail trade	100.0	14.5	20.0	17.5	10.8	6.2	6.9	24.0	5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	100.0	15.9	15.7	36.3	2.7	1.5	4.3	23.6	3
Services	100.0	18.5	13.4	21.9	11.6	12.8	6.6	15.2	5

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in

Oil and Gas Extraction.

<sup>4</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and industry division, 2001

Characteristic	State government <sup>3</sup>	Kentucky--state government				Service producing					
		Goods producing				Service producing					
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>4</sup>	Mining <sup>4</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities <sup>5</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services	Public Administration
Total [888 cases]	158.2	--	--	267.7	--	--	--	--	--	198.6	91.9
Nature of injury, illness:											
Sprains, strains	74.7	--	--	110.0	--	--	--	--	--	100.2	40.6
Bruises, contusions	14.8	--	--	20.8	--	--	--	--	--	18.3	10.0
Cuts, lacerations	8.8	--	--	31.5	--	--	--	--	--	7.9	4.4
Fractures	10.5	--	--	15.7	--	--	--	--	--	10.3	9.7
Heat burns	4.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.8	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	3.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.0	--
Tendonitis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple injuries	4.4	--	--	23.1	--	--	--	--	--	3.9	--
Part of body affected:											
Head	9.1	--	--	31.0	--	--	--	--	--	10.2	--
Eye	3.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.9	--
Neck	5.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.8	--
Trunk	62.2	--	--	110.5	--	--	--	--	--	84.5	28.4
Shoulder	8.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.2	4.4
Back	41.0	--	--	73.9	--	--	--	--	--	55.4	18.8
Upper extremities	27.9	--	--	64.3	--	--	--	--	--	31.2	15.8
Wrist	7.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.5	--
Hand, except finger	7.2	--	--	18.0	--	--	--	--	--	5.1	7.0
Finger	5.4	--	--	18.0	--	--	--	--	--	3.5	4.4
Lower extremities	33.6	--	--	31.0	--	--	--	--	--	43.5	24.5
Knee	15.5	--	--	15.7	--	--	--	--	--	20.7	10.4
Foot, except toe	3.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.8	--
Toe	1.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple parts	19.7	--	--	31.0	--	--	--	--	--	17.5	19.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and industry division, 2001 --- Continued

Kentucky--state government

Characteristic	State government <sup>3</sup>	Goods producing				Service producing					Public Administration
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>3</sup>	Mining <sup>4</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities <sup>5</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services	
Source of injury, illness:											
Chemicals and chemical products	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers	11.6	--	--	15.3	--	--	--	--	--	18.8	3.4
Furniture and fixtures	4.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.9	--
Machinery	4.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.3	--
Parts and materials	8.4	--	--	41.1	--	--	--	--	--	6.6	--
Worker motion or position	19.3	--	--	38.4	--	--	--	--	--	22.8	11.0
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	39.6	--	--	49.5	--	--	--	--	--	37.8	39.9
Tools, instruments, and equipment	8.5	--	--	30.5	--	--	--	--	--	7.8	4.0
Vehicles	11.5	--	--	43.4	--	--	--	--	--	6.8	--
Health care patient	16.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	36.5	--
Event or exposure:											
Contact with objects and equipment											
Struck by object	25.6	--	--	64.3	--	--	--	--	--	30.5	11.6
Struck against object	13.6	--	--	35.6	--	--	--	--	--	18.0	4.0
Caught in equipment or object	7.2	--	--	15.7	--	--	--	--	--	8.7	3.6
Fall to lower level	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.0
Fall to same level	13.8	--	--	13.4	--	--	--	--	--	11.3	16.8
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall	28.7	--	--	41.1	--	--	--	--	--	30.8	24.0
Overexertion	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.8
Overexertion in lifting	41.1	--	--	54.1	--	--	--	--	--	68.8	9.8
Repetitive motion	24.1	--	--	31.0	--	--	--	--	--	41.3	5.1
Exposure to harmful substances	4.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.9	--
Transportation accidents	14.4	--	--	23.1	--	--	--	--	--	19.3	7.3
Fires and explosions	9.0	--	--	30.5	--	--	--	--	--	5.8	7.3
Assaults and violent acts by person	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	5.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.3	--

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Days away from work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>4</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to

BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

<sup>5</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 2. Number and Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, 2001

Characteristic	Kentucky--state government							Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more
Total [888 cases]	888	14.9	14.4	11.9	11.5	14.1	4.1	29.1
Sex:								
Men	507	13.8	16.7	9.9	11.1	12.6	6.0	30.0
Women	379	15.8	11.4	14.8	12.2	16.1	1.6	28.1
Age:								
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	8	--	25.6	74.4	--	--	--	--
20 to 24	59	15.8	30.8	26.5	--	11.8	1.7	13.5
25 to 34	169	10.7	22.0	16.9	12.8	8.2	1.2	28.3
35 to 44	288	18.9	7.4	8.4	12.6	14.6	4.6	33.6
45 to 54	271	14.2	13.4	8.9	14.2	17.0	5.7	26.7
55 to 64	77	10.5	16.5	9.9	6.2	18.4	--	38.5
65 and over	14	13.7	--	--	7.3	13.7	36.6	28.6
Occupation:								
Managerial and professional specialty	109	6.8	22.2	12.8	6.7	35.8	--	15.8
Technical, sales, and administrative support	155	22.6	7.9	13.7	15.7	9.5	7.7	22.9
Service	333	10.9	14.3	12.0	13.0	11.5	4.7	33.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing	9	--	22.2	11.1	--	--	22.2	44.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	64	9.4	14.1	9.3	11.6	25.5	4.7	25.4
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	216	21.1	15.1	11.0	9.1	7.6	1.9	34.2
Length of service with employer:								
Less than 3 months	17	5.8	17.6	23.6	--	5.9	11.9	35.2
3 to 11 months	63	12.5	33.4	15.6	3.2	3.2	--	32.0
1 to 5 years	360	9.1	17.1	12.5	12.4	14.0	3.2	31.7
More than 5 years	361	20.4	9.6	9.4	11.2	15.0	6.4	28.0
Race or ethnic origin:								
White, non-Hispanic	489	17.2	11.8	11.9	7.7	15.4	4.3	31.7
Black, non-Hispanic	34	8.9	20.8	32.1	6.0	--	--	32.2
Hispanic	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian or Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity. SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Table 3. Number and Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected occupations and number of days away from work, 2001

Occupation	Kentucky—state government							Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more
Total [888 cases]	888.0	14.9	14.4	11.9	11.5	14.1	4.1	29.1
Operating engineers	120	22.5	22.5	10.0	--	5.0	2.5	37.5
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	85	5.9	15.2	9.4	15.7	18.7	5.9	29.3
Laborers, nonconstruction	81	20.6	7.0	14.5	16.5	12.9	1.3	27.2
Janitors and cleaners	64	11.1	4.2	14.9	12.7	9.2	6.8	41.1
Traffic, shipping, and receiving clerks	55	49.1	12.7	1.8	--	7.4	11.6	17.3
Correctional institution officers	53	11.1	--	11.1	22.2	--	--	55.6
Police and detectives, public service	33	--	21.3	12.1	3.1	12.1	12.1	39.4
Welfare service aides	29	37.2	55.9	6.9	--	--	--	--
Registered nurses	24	12.3	--	--	--	65.3	--	22.4
Secretaries	14	34.8	--	6.8	37.5	20.9	--	--
Health aides, exc. nursing	13	--	22.9	22.9	--	--	--	--
Carpenters	12	40.7	--	--	--	44.1	--	54.1
Miscellaneous food preparation occupations	11	--	9.7	--	52.0	38.2	--	15.2
Groundskeepers and gardeners, exc. farm	9	--	22.2	11.1	--	--	22.2	44.4
Guards and police, exc. public service	9	18.9	--	--	21.6	--	--	59.5
Electrical and electronic technicians	8	--	20.3	--	12.6	--	67.2	--
Cooks	8	26.6	--	--	--	73.4	--	--
Stationary engineers	8	13.6	--	13.6	--	--	--	72.8
Supervisors, cleaning and building service workers	7	--	--	14.0	25.8	--	32.2	28.0
Supervisors, general office	7	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--
Electricians	7	--	85.1	--	--	14.9	--	--
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and law enforcement officers	6	--	50.0	50.0	--	50.0	--	--
Physicians	6	--	27.6	55.3	--	17.1	--	--
Cashiers	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	5	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--
Hand painting, coating, and decorating occupations	5	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--
Statisticians	5	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--
Health record technologists and technicians	5	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--
Heating, air conditioning, refrigeration mechanics	5	--	--	--	37.8	43.3	--	18.9
Electrical and electronic engineers	5	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity. SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Table 4. Number and Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work' by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 2001

Kentucky--state government

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [888 cases]	888.0	14.9	14.4	11.9	11.5	14.1	4.1	29.1	9
Nature of injury, illness:									
Sprains, strains	419	7.8	10.3	9.4	16.0	16.6	5.9	34.0	12
Bruises, contusions	83	14.3	13.1	19.8	18.5	12.0	1.2	21.1	6
Cuts, lacerations	50	25.5	21.3	29.9	2.1	2.1	--	19.1	3
Fractures	59	1.7	8.5	12.8	--	4.5	8.5	64.0	36
Heat burns	24	--	--	20.3	7.8	12.5	--	59.4	32
Carpal tunnel syndrome	17	--	--	--	--	39.8	5.8	54.4	31
Tendonitis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations	6	--	50.0	--	--	--	--	50.0	2
Multiple injuries	25	46.9	--	--	11.7	9.5	--	32.0	7
Part of body affected:									
Head	51	29.5	34.4	22.5	--	7.8	--	5.8	2
Eye	19	21.3	31.7	31.1	--	15.9	--	--	2
Neck	30	93.7	6.3	--	--	--	--	--	1
Trunk	349	10.0	8.6	7.4	12.5	16.0	8.6	36.8	16
Shoulder	46	12.6	8.6	10.8	6.6	8.7	--	52.7	34
Back	230	9.2	7.6	5.1	14.3	18.4	8.2	37.1	20
Upper extremities	157	8.3	21.4	18.6	10.6	10.3	0.6	30.0	7
Wrist	42	--	9.5	11.1	12.9	21.0	2.4	43.1	18
Hand, except finger	41	9.9	23.8	16.9	7.1	15.4	--	26.8	5
Finger	30	3.3	37.7	29.5	9.5	3.3	--	16.6	3
Lower extremities	189	15.0	14.8	14.5	17.1	17.2	--	21.3	7
Knee	87	16.1	9.5	15.2	11.9	21.5	--	25.8	10
Foot, except toe	19	20.2	15.4	37.4	--	5.5	--	21.6	4
Toe	10	--	30.0	--	70.0	--	--	--	7
Body systems	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple parts	110	9.7	15.4	10.7	8.8	14.7	4.8	35.8	14

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Number and Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 2001 -- Continued

Characteristic	Kentucky--state government								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Source of injury, illness:									
Chemicals and chemical products	7	45.0	24.7	15.0	15.3	--	--	--	2
Containers	65	9.2	9.2	9.1	19.8	2.9	8.3	41.6	12
Furniture and fixtures	26	7.8	3.8	3.9	14.3	39.0	8.9	22.4	12
Machinery	25	17.2	7.4	16.6	15.4	17.9	--	25.5	7
Parts and materials	47	2.2	30.2	21.0	--	6.4	17.1	23.2	3
Worker motion or position	108	16.1	5.8	6.2	16.0	23.7	1.9	30.3	12
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	223	16.2	12.2	14.2	16.7	12.0	2.7	26.2	7
Tools, instruments, and equipment	48	20.4	18.5	27.9	2.1	10.6	4.9	15.6	3
Vehicles	65	8.3	30.4	9.2	1.6	10.7	--	39.8	15
Health care patient	93	--	9.7	12.9	10.2	28.5	--	38.7	16
Event or exposure:									
Contact with objects and equipment	144	15.3	35.0	22.8	2.7	9.1	5.4	9.6	2
Struck by object	77	12.6	39.6	25.7	--	8.4	7.1	6.6	2
Struck against object	40	22.5	38.2	12.7	5.1	14.1	--	7.5	2
Caught in equipment or object	16	--	10.0	48.4	--	6.2	--	35.4	5
Fall to lower level	78	3.7	23.3	13.2	36.3	5.6	--	17.8	6
Fall to same level	161	17.4	7.4	14.9	6.1	12.8	6.9	34.6	12
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall	15	55.1	--	--	--	38.2	--	6.7	1
Overexertion	231	7.8	5.5	8.3	13.5	16.1	6.8	42.1	17
Overexertion in lifting	136	3.7	4.2	7.5	13.9	14.5	11.6	44.7	24
Repetitive motion	23	--	--	7.7	--	29.7	4.3	58.3	52
Exposure to harmful substances	81	44.7	10.7	8.5	12.3	6.0	--	17.7	2
Transportation accidents	50	4.6	29.8	6.7	--	13.8	--	45.2	20
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person	32	10.8	15.4	5.8	5.8	37.7	--	24.5	14

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and industry division, 2001

Characteristic	Kentucky--local government									
	Local government <sup>3</sup>	Goods producing			Service producing					Public Administration
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>4</sup>	Mining <sup>4</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities <sup>5</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [2,464 cases]	262.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	144.6
Nature of injury, illness:										
Sprains, strains	161.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	78.6
Bruises, contusions	28.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26.8
Cuts, lacerations	3.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.9
Fractures	7.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.1
Heat burns	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple injuries	13.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.3
Part of body affected:										
Head	23.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24.2
Eye	7.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.4
Neck	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trunk	125.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	51.4
Shoulder	8.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.3
Back	87.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	31.8
Upper extremities	21.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.9
Wrist	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.7
Hand, except finger	4.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.0
Finger	5.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.0
Lower extremities	60.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	35.0
Knee	27.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24.4
Foot, except toe	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.6
Toe	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	4.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.6
Multiple parts	25.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19.9

See footnotes at end of table.



Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and industry division, 2001 --- Continued

Kentucky--local government

Characteristic	Local government <sup>3</sup>	Goods producing				Service producing					Public Administration
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>3</sup>	Mining <sup>4</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities <sup>5</sup>	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services	
Source of injury, illness:											
Chemicals and chemical products	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.8	--
Containers	37.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.2	--
Furniture and fixtures	15.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.3	--
Machinery	6.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.5	--
Parts and materials	16.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.3	--
Worker motion or position	45.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	43.0	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	40.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30.1	--
Tools, instruments, and equipment	20.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.6	--
Vehicles	27.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.3	--
Health care patient	7.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Event or exposure:											
Contact with objects and equipment	47.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.9	--
Struck by object	22.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.9	--
Struck against object	22.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.0	--
Caught in equipment or object	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level	7.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.7	--
Fall to same level	32.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	34.0	--
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall	4.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.8	--
Overexertion	88.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22.0	--
Overexertion in lifting	57.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.4	--
Repetitive motion	5.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.6	--
Exposure to harmful substances	11.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.5	--
Transportation accidents	14.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.0	--
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person	9.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.8	--

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Days away from work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>4</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to

BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

<sup>5</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 2. Number and Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, 2001

Kentucky—local government

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving							Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more
Total [2,464 cases]	2464	15.6	18.3	14.5	15.3	17.1	6.4	12.8
Sex:								
Men	1,677	13.6	17.0	13.9	15.1	19.1	6.7	14.6
Women	787	19.8	20.8	15.7	15.9	13.0	5.8	9.0
Age:								
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24	71	10.5	35.7	36.3	9.5	6.5	1.4	--
25 to 34	473	13.3	12.7	21.6	11.6	17.6	3.7	19.6
35 to 44	994	11.9	29.2	14.2	7.8	23.1	3.6	10.3
45 to 54	598	13.7	10.1	9.0	36.2	12.7	8.2	10.2
55 to 64	263	30.1	5.2	13.0	8.2	2.9	19.1	21.4
65 and over	39	76.9	--	--	2.6	2.6	10.3	7.7
Occupation:								
Managerial and professional specialty	282	27.6	7.2	2.2	46.2	14.8	--	2.2
Technical, sales, and administrative support	246	4.6	20.6	34.1	18.1	6.7	3.6	12.3
Service	828	22.6	18.1	12.6	9.4	10.7	9.1	17.6
Farming, forestry, and fishing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Precision production, craft, and repair	343	7.4	35.6	9.1	1.5	36.4	2.0	8.1
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	760	10.8	14.0	17.4	15.8	19.9	8.7	13.3
Length of service with employer:								
Less than 3 months	39	27.7	2.6	34.1	22.6	2.6	--	10.4
3 to 11 months	168	9.4	23.8	18.5	21.5	15.8	6.8	4.2
1 to 5 years	742	13.9	23.1	14.2	13.2	12.2	7.2	16.1
More than 5 years	1,505	16.8	15.8	13.8	15.5	19.7	6.1	12.3
Race or ethnic origin:								
White, non-Hispanic	1,752	13.2	17.2	16.5	16.9	19.2	6.4	10.6
Black, non-Hispanic	51	9.9	6.0	24.1	11.0	22.9	6.0	20.1
Hispanic	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian or Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Table 3. Number and Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected occupations and number of days away from work, 2001

Kentucky--local government

Occupation	Percent of cases involving							Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more
Total [2,464 cases]	2,464	15.6	18.3	14.5	15.3	17.1	6.4	12.8
Laborers, nonconstruction	324	7.5	19.8	11.8	22.4	9.0	18.8	10.8
Janitors and cleaners	289	25.6	33.5	6.0	12.6	2.1	12.2	8.0
Bus drivers	176	2.3	1.7	30.8	6.4	46.0	2.3	10.5
Firefighting occupations	150	11.7	10.6	28.8	11.9	6.5	5.0	25.4
Administrators and officials, public administration	136	--	4.3	--	81.8	13.9	--	--
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	112	--	99.1	--	--	--	0.9	--
Water and sewage treatment plant operators	111	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--
Police and detectives, public service	107	28.5	15.5	5.6	6.5	8.0	9.9	25.9
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	84	24.7	1.2	37.2	2.5	9.7	--	24.8
Operating engineers	79	34.8	--	35.6	--	29.7	--	--
Garbage collectors	76	23.1	7.7	15.4	15.4	15.4	--	23.1
Teachers' aides	75	9.4	17.7	45.7	16.4	4.0	2.7	4.0
Elementary school teachers, exc. postsecondary	69	53.8	16.5	4.4	22.4	1.5	--	1.5
Truck drivers	55	5.5	26.7	--	10.6	--	1.8	55.4
Correctional institution officers	54	17.1	5.5	34.7	--	17.1	8.5	17.1
Cooks	45	75.0	4.5	--	2.3	6.8	4.5	6.8
Supervisors, firefighting occupations	38	13.3	11.0	13.6	20.2	25.5	--	16.4
Construction inspectors	19	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Table 4. Number and Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 2001

Characteristic	Kentucky--local government							
	Percent of cases involving							Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more
Total [2,464 cases]	2,464	15.6	18.3	14.5	15.3	17.1	6.4	12.8
Nature of injury, illness:								
Sprains, strains	1,515	7.4	22.9	16.4	10.2	21.0	6.9	15.4
Bruises, contusions	268	18.5	23.4	12.9	20.6	10.4	7.4	6.8
Cuts, lacerations	37	41.9	2.8	30.0	19.7	--	--	5.7
Fractures	72	4.2	9.0	1.4	19.9	25.4	16.1	24.0
Heat burns	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple injuries	122	10.9	3.8	25.6	20.1	21.0	7.3	11.3
Part of body affected:								
Head	216	68.7	7.5	2.4	16.4	0.9	2.7	1.4
Eye	71	83.3	8.2	4.3	2.8	1.4	--	--
Neck	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trunk	1,177	5.8	21.0	15.5	16.4	17.3	7.1	17.0
Shoulder	75	14.4	10.4	--	--	1.4	48.3	25.6
Back	817	5.8	26.0	14.8	7.3	20.1	5.1	20.9
Upper extremities	198	11.3	13.7	27.0	14.6	14.4	9.1	9.9
Wrist	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hand, except finger	43	4.7	4.8	20.1	--	36.7	20.0	13.6
Finger	55	17.4	27.5	15.9	19.7	--	9.9	9.5
Lower extremities	568	11.3	22.8	15.8	18.7	12.8	8.2	10.5
Knee	261	12.1	36.7	11.7	4.7	18.3	2.2	14.3
Foot, except toe	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Toe	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	39	97.4	--	2.6	--	--	--	--
Multiple parts	242	15.8	10.7	8.5	4.2	47.3	1.3	12.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Number and Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 2001 -- Continued

Kentucky--local government

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving							Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more
Source of injury, illness:								
Chemicals and chemical products	13	38.4	--	15.2	--	46.4	--	--
Containers	355	7.3	13.2	20.5	6.9	36.2	3.5	12.3
Furniture and fixtures	145	0.7	7.1	1.4	79.5	0.7	1.4	9.2
Machinery	62	14.2	19.8	1.6	13.8	40.8	1.6	8.1
Parts and materials	156	8.8	15.5	31.1	0.6	4.4	14.9	24.7
Worker motion or position	425	4.6	23.0	17.1	12.5	23.0	8.2	11.7
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	375	16.5	7.7	16.5	24.6	11.6	14.3	8.9
Tools, instruments, and equipment	194	3.5	74.3	6.8	3.4	3.4	1.1	7.5
Vehicles	258	14.6	9.9	5.6	11.5	26.0	4.2	28.1
Health care patient	70	--	3.0	32.9	28.4	2.9	--	32.9
Event or exposure:								
Contact with objects and equipment	442	17.0	15.6	27.4	14.3	4.4	10.5	10.9
Struck by object	211	30.3	17.0	29.4	5.1	5.1	9.4	3.8
Struck against object	212	2.9	15.5	25.2	22.1	4.1	12.1	18.0
Caught in equipment or object	15	26.4	--	36.7	30.2	--	6.6	--
Fall to lower level	72	33.1	10.9	2.9	1.4	33.9	13.7	4.2
Fall to same level	303	15.9	8.0	13.6	23.6	22.8	2.0	14.1
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall	40	5.1	14.7	5.0	47.2	10.1	--	17.9
Overexertion	832	4.5	25.9	11.7	20.1	19.7	5.7	12.4
Overexertion in lifting	537	4.0	7.8	16.2	27.6	26.9	4.3	13.2
Repetitive motion	51	15.1	4.1	1.2	--	1.9	68.6	9.1
Exposure to harmful substances	104	84.8	1.9	7.4	--	6.0	--	--
Transportation accidents	134	23.6	9.9	5.9	5.0	17.3	3.0	35.2
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person	93	26.3	14.8	3.3	12.2	20.3	9.3	13.8

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

## **TECHNICAL NOTES 2001 SURVEY**

### **SCOPE OF SURVEY**

The 2001 survey relates to employers in the following industries in the State of Kentucky: agriculture, forestry, and fishing, SIC 01-02, 07-09; oil and gas extraction, SIC 13; construction, SIC 15-17; manufacturing, SIC 20-39; transportation and public utilities, SIC 41-49; except SIC 43, wholesale trade, SIC 50-51; retail trade, SIC 52-59; finance, insurance, and real estate, SIC 60-67; services, SIC 70-89; except SIC 88, and public administration, SIC 91-97. All employees, e.g., part-time, full-time, casual, etc., in these industries are covered. Excluded were self-employed individuals, farms with less than 11 employees, the Federal government, railroad employers, and employers covered by the Coal Mine Health and Safety Act and the Metallic and Nonmetallic Mine Safety Acts. Data conforming to OSHA definitions for coal and lignite mining (SIC 11 and 12) and metal and nonmetal mining (SIC 10 and 14), and for railroads (SIC 40) were provided by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, respectively. Questionnaires were mailed to 4,870 sample units. A relatively small proportion of the sample units were excluded because they no longer were in business, were not within the scope of the survey, were included in the report for another location, received duplicate forms for the same location or the survey form was nonmailable because of an inadequate address. Original and follow-up mailings and telephone contacts resulted in an estimated 4,162 questionnaires for 98 percent response rate and survey rate.

### **SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE**

The OSHA Survey form (OMB approval number 1220-0045) was utilized to collect the data.

### **SAMPLE DESIGN**

The sample was selected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to represent the private sector industries in Kentucky. The sample does, however, exclude farmers with fewer than 11 employees, railroads (SIC 40), mine activities, except oil and gas extraction (SIC 13), and private households (SIC 88), self-employed individuals and the federal government. Separate estimates by individual classification of establishments required the stratification of the universe of establishments into industry according to the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual published by the Office of Management and Budget.

### **ESTIMATING PROCEDURES**

The injury and illness data for all reporting units in each industry-employment size group were expanded by the inverse of the sampling ratio and benchmarked to the appropriate employment level in each industry to obtain the estimates. A benchmark factor was derived for each estimating cell by dividing the universe employment by the weighted employment derived from the sample. This factor serves to adjust for births and deaths in the universe within each industry-employment-size cell.

### **INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION**

Reporting units are classified into industries on the basis of their principal products or activities. For a reporting unit making more than one product or engaging in more than one activity, data for the unit are included in the industry indicated by the most important product or activity.

### **FEDERAL - STATE COOPERATION**

Under grant arrangements between the Federal government and various State agencies, respondents complete a single reporting form, which is used to generate both state and national estimates.

## **INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPUTING INCIDENCE RATES FOR AN INDIVIDUAL FIRM**

Incidence rates for an individual establishment or firm may be calculated by employers by using the same formula as that used to calculate industry-wide incidence rates from the Annual Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Survey. By so doing, an employer may compare his own work injury and illness experience to the overall experience of his industry in Kentucky.

The formula requires (a) the number of injuries and illnesses, and (b) the number of hours actually worked by all employees during the reference period. To produce an overall incidence rate:

- a. Determine the number of recordable occupational injuries and illnesses. This is done by obtaining a total for fatalities (columns 1 & 8), lost workday cases (columns 2 & 9), and cases without lost workdays (columns 6 & 13) from the Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (OSHA No. 200).
- b. Total the number of hours actually worked during the year by all employees from payroll or other time records. The "hours worked" should not include any non-work time even though paid, such as vacation, sick leave, holidays, lunch hours, and breaks. (If actual hours worked are not available for employees paid on commission, salary, by the mile, etc., hours worked may be estimated on the basis of scheduled hours or 8 hours per workday).

**The formula for computing the incidence rate is as follows:**

$$\text{(a) } \frac{\text{Number of injuries and illnesses}}{\text{(b) Employee hours worked}} \times 200,000 = \text{Incidence rate}$$

This rate represents the number of injuries and illnesses occurring per 200,000 hours of work exposure, or the rate per 100 full-time equivalent workers. The same base is used in computing the occupational injury and illness rates for Kentucky and for the nation. An employer may compute rates separately for injuries, illnesses, total cases, lost workday cases, or non-fatal cases without lost workdays. Simply replace the number of injuries and illness, (a) in the formula, with the measure for which the rate is being computed. It is also possible to compute rates on a monthly, quarterly, or semi-annual basis, or even by department, or any other grouping of employees. The formula, including the constant 200,000 remains the same. However, the time frame or department used for the number of injuries and illnesses (or other measure) should correspond to the hours-worked figure, (b) in the formula. (For example, to compute a monthly rate, use the number of work injuries and illnesses for the month in the numerator and the number of employee hours worked for that month in the denominator).

## **GLOSSARY**

### **1. RECORDABLE OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES ARE:**

- A. Occupational deaths, regardless of the time between the injury and death, or the length of the illness
- B. Nonfatal occupational illnesses
- C. Nonfatal occupational injuries which involve one or more of the following: Loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or medical treatment (other than first aid).

### **2. OCCUPATIONAL INJURY:**

Is any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work accident or from an exposure involving a single incident in the work environment.

### **3. OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS:**

Is any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to environmental factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or diseases, which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact.

### **4. LOST WORKDAY CASES:**

Are injury or illness cases which result in days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or both.

A. Lost workday cases involving days away from work are those cases which result in days actually away from work. (I.e., the injured or ill employee is affected to such an extent those days must be taken off from the job for medical treatment or recuperation).

B. Lost workday cases involving restricted work activity are those cases which result in restricted work activity only, where the employee is unable to perform his or her normal job duties over a normal work shift, even though the employee may be able to continue working in some capacity.

### **5. LOST WORKDAYS:**

Lost workdays involving days away from work are the number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which the employee would have worked but could not because of an occupational injury or illness.

Lost workdays involving days of restricted work activity are the number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which, because of an occupational injury or illness:

- A. The employee was assigned to another job on a temporary basis, or
- B. The employee worked at a permanent job less than full time, or
- C. The employee worked at a permanently assigned job but could not perform all duties normally connected with it.

The number of days away from work or days of restricted work activity does not include the day of injury or onset of illness or any days on which the employee would not have worked even though able to work.

### **6. INCIDENCE RATES:**

Represent the number of injuries and/or illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as:  $(N/EH) \times 200,000$  where:

N = number of injuries and/or illnesses  
EH = Total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year  
200,000 = base for 100 full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)





**CENSUS**

**OF**

**FATAL**

**OCCUPATIONAL**

**INJURIES**



# 1) KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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## 2) INTRODUCTION

*The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program was developed by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) to compile a comprehensive, accurate, and timely measure of fatal work injuries that occur during the year.*

***(b) The CFOI program is a Federal/State cooperative program. The program was expanded to include all 50 states and the District of Columbia during 1992. This is Kentucky's ninth year participating in the program.***

*The CFOI program currently includes private sector, public sector, military, self-employed, and certain volunteers. To be included in this report, the incident leading to the fatality must have occurred in the reference state (Kentucky) during the reference year (2001), and the fatality must be work-related according to the CFOI guidelines.*

*Many of these fatalities involved workers not covered under the jurisdiction of Federal or State agencies engaged in consultation-related, prevention-related, or regulatory activities in safety and health. Among these excluded workers are the self-employed, laborers on small farms, and certain government employees. Thus CFOI data, which covers these workers, differ from data obtained through other administrative sources.*

- *Timely information on all fatal occupational injuries were compiled from a variety of administrative sources including death certificates, motor vehicle traffic accident reports, medical examiners reports, newspaper articles, Kentucky and Federal Worker's Compensation reports and other government investigative reports. Each fatality was substantiated by either two independent source documents or one source document and a follow-up questionnaire to the employer or other contact (excluding next-of-kin) who had knowledge about the circumstances of the incident.*

*The CFOI program in Kentucky can provide useful data to identify hazardous industries, occupations and activities and identify machinery and equipment involved in work-related fatalities. CFOI will give government and businesses an idea of where safety standards are ineffective or needed. Overall, the census will encourage a safe work environment.*

## Summary Of Observations

- ◆ The number of Occupational Fatalities in Kentucky has decreased from 132 in 2000 to 105 in 2001.
- ◆ Transportation incidents and contact with objects and equipment together accounted for nearly 67 percent of all incidents.
- ◆ Workers in the agriculture industry experienced approximately 23 percent of all deaths.
- ◆ Transportation incidents were the leading event of death.
- ◆ The report reflects that the age group with the highest number of fatalities was the group between the ages of 45-54.
- ◆ Male workers incurred approximately 90 percent of all fatal injuries.
- ◆ Over 91 percent of deaths occurred to white workers.
- ◆ The leading source of all fatalities was vehicles which accounted for 49 of the 105 fatalities reported.
- ◆ The county reporting the most fatalities was Jefferson County.
- ◆ The month with the highest number of occupational fatalities was November.
- ◆ Of the 105 occupational fatalities in 2001, 95 were among males and 10 were among females.
- ◆ There were 7 workplace homicides in 2001.
- ◆ The average number of fatal occupational injuries per week was 2.0
- ◆ Almost 72 percent of workers fatality injured were working for pay and/or other compensation while nearly 28 percent were self-employed.

This report may be revised during the year to include any cases not included in this report due to late arrival of source documents.

TABLE 1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Kentucky, 2001

Industry <sup>1</sup>	SIC code <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure <sup>2</sup> (percent)					
			Transportation incidents <sup>3</sup>	Assaults and violent acts <sup>4</sup>	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total.....		105	39.0	10.5	27.6	11.4	6.7	4.8
<b>Private Industry</b> .....		94	37.2	8.5	28.7	12.8	7.4	5.3
<b>Agriculture, forestry, and fishing</b>		24	62.5	--	25.0	--	--	--
Agricultural production-crops	01	19	57.9	--	31.6	--	--	--
General farms, primarily crop	019	19	57.9	--	31.6	--	--	--
Agricultural production - livestock	02	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Mining<sup>5</sup></b>		8	37.5	--	--	--	--	--
Coal mining	12	6	50.0	--	--	--	--	--
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	122	6	50.0	--	--	--	--	--
Bituminous coal underground mining	1222	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Construction</b>		15	--	--	33.3	26.7	26.7	--
General building contractors	15	5	--	--	--	--	60.0	--
Nonresidential building construction	154	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Special trade contractors	17	9	--	--	33.3	33.3	--	--
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	179	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Manufacturing</b>		12	--	--	66.7	--	--	--
Lumber and wood products	24	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Logging	241	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fabricated metal products	34	4	--	--	75.0	--	--	--
<b>Transportation and public utilities</b>		21	57.1	--	14.3	14.3	--	14.3
Trucking and warehousing	42	13	69.2	--	23.1	--	--	--
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	12	66.7	--	25.0	--	--	--
Local trucking without storage	4212	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trucking, except local	4213	7	85.7	--	--	--	--	--
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Retail trade</b>		3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Services</b>		7	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Government<sup>5</sup></b>		11	54.5	27.3	--	--	--	--
<b>Federal Government (including resident armed forces)</b>		3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>State Government</b>		--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Kentucky, 2001 - continued

Industry <sup>1</sup>	SIC code <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure <sup>2</sup> (percent)					
			Transportation incidents <sup>3</sup>	Assaults and violent acts <sup>4</sup>	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
<b>Local Government</b>		7	42.9	42.9	--	--	--	--
<b>Public Administration</b>		5	--	60.0	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety	92	4	--	75.0	--	--	--	--
Public order and safety	922	4	--	75.0	--	--	--	--
Police protection	9221	3	--	100.0	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987*.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

<sup>3</sup> Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, and rail fatalities.

<sup>4</sup> Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and assaults by animals.

<sup>5</sup> Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Division B) in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition*, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

<sup>6</sup> Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

There were less than 5 fatalities for which there was insufficient information to determine a specific industry classification, though a distinction between private and government was made for each.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Data for 2001 are preliminary; data for previous years are final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE 2. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Kentucky, 2001

Occupation <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure <sup>2</sup> (percent)					
		Transportation incidents <sup>3</sup>	Assaults and violent acts <sup>4</sup>	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total.....	105	39.0	10.5	27.6	11.4	6.7	4.8
<b>Managerial and professional specialty</b>	7	42.9	--	--	--	--	--
Executive, administrative, and managerial	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Technical, sales, and administrative support</b>	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Service occupations</b>	8	37.5	37.5	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	4	--	75.0	--	--	--	--
Police and detectives, including supervisors	3	--	100.0	--	--	--	--
Service occupations, except protective and household	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cleaning and building service occupations, except house	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Janitors and cleaners	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Farming, forestry, and fishing</b>	26	61.5	--	23.1	--	--	--
Farming operators and managers	15	66.7	--	26.7	--	--	--
Farmers, except horticultural	15	66.7	--	26.7	--	--	--
Other agricultural and related occupations	8	62.5	--	--	--	--	--
Farm occupations, except managerial	5	60.0	--	--	--	--	--
Farm workers	5	60.0	--	--	--	--	--
Related agricultural occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Forestry and logging occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Timber cutting and logging occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Precision production, craft, and repair</b>	27	11.1	--	25.9	25.9	14.8	14.8
Mechanics and repairers	9	--	--	55.6	--	--	--
Mechanics and repairers, except supervisors	8	--	--	62.5	--	--	--
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, repairers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous mechanics and repairers	3	--	--	100.0	--	--	--
Construction trades	11	--	--	--	45.5	36.4	--
Construction trades, except supervisors	9	--	--	--	44.4	44.4	--
Extractive occupations	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Precision production occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.



**TABLE 2. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Kentucky, 2001 - Continued**

Occupation <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure <sup>2</sup> (percent)					
		Transportation incidents <sup>3</sup>	Assaults and violent acts <sup>4</sup>	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Precision metal working occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Operators, fabricators, and laborers</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3	--	--	100.0	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	17	70.6	--	23.5	--	--	--
Motor vehicle operators	14	78.6	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers	12	75.0	--	--	--	--	--
Material moving equipment operators	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9	--	--	66.7	--	--	--
Construction laborers	4	--	--	75.0	--	--	--
Laborers, except construction	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Based on the 1990 Occupational Classification System developed by the Bureau of the Census.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

<sup>3</sup> Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, and rail fatalities.

<sup>4</sup> Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and assaults by animals.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Data for 2001 are preliminary; data for previous years are final.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

TABLE 3. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury by major private industry division, Kentucky, 2001

Primary source and secondary source	Total fatalities (number)	Private industry <sup>1</sup> (percent)								
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total.....	105	22.9	7.6	14.3	11.4	20.0	--	2.9	--	6.7
<b>Primary source<sup>2</sup></b>										
Vehicles	49	36.7	6.1	--	6.1	28.6	--	--	--	6.1
Highway vehicle, motorized	33	18.2	9.1	--	--	39.4	--	--	--	--
Automobile	10	--	--	--	--	30.0	--	--	--	--
Truck	20	20.0	15.0	--	--	45.0	--	--	--	--
Truck, unspecified	7	--	--	--	--	57.1	--	--	--	--
Pickup truck	3	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Semitrailer, tractor trailer, trailer truck	5	--	--	--	--	80.0	--	--	--	--
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors	15	80.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tractor	13	92.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structures and surfaces	14	--	--	35.7	--	28.6	--	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	13	--	--	30.8	--	30.8	--	--	--	--
Floors	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floor of building	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ground	9	--	--	44.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery	12	--	--	--	41.7	--	--	--	--	--
Construction, logging, and mining machinery	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Excavating machinery	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Material handling machinery	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cranes	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Metal, woodworking, and special material machinery	3	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials	7	--	--	42.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machine, tool, and electric parts	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Electric parts	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Electrical wiring	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trees, logs	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other sources	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ammunition	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bullets	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Atmospheric and environmental conditions	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Secondary source<sup>3</sup></b>										
Vehicles	13	--	--	--	--	38.5	--	--	--	--
Highway vehicle, motorized	10	--	--	--	--	50.0	--	--	--	--
Truck	7	--	--	--	--	57.1	--	--	--	--
Truck, unspecified	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structures and surfaces	14	--	--	21.4	--	28.6	--	--	--	21.4
Other structural elements	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structures	10	--	--	--	--	40.0	--	--	--	--
Towers, poles	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	12	25.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person--other than injured or ill worker	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Robber	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury by major private industry division, Kentucky, 2001 - continued

Primary source and secondary source	Total fatalities (number)	Private Industry <sup>1</sup> (percent)								
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Person—other than injured or ill worker, n.e.c.	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plants, trees, vegetation—not processed	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trees, logs	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tools, instruments, and equipment	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ladders	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ladders—movable	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987.

<sup>2</sup> The primary source identifies the object, substance, or exposure that directly produced or inflicted the injury. For transportation incidents, the source identifies the vehicle in which the deceased was an occupant.

<sup>3</sup> The secondary source of injury, if any, identifies the object, substance, or person that generated the source of injury or that contributed to the event or exposure. For vehicle collisions, the deceased's vehicle is the primary source and the other object (truck, road, divider, etc.) is the secondary source. For most homicides, the "bullet" is the primary source and the "perpetrator" is the secondary source.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Data for 2001 are preliminary; data for previous years are final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies. Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

**TABLE 4. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Kentucky, 2001**

Industry <sup>1</sup>	Fatalities		Private sector wage and salary workers <sup>2</sup>		Government workers <sup>3</sup>		Self-employed workers <sup>4</sup>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b> .....	105	100.0	65	100.0	11	100.0	29	100.0
<b>Agriculture, forestry, and fishing</b>	24	22.9	5	7.7	--	--	19	65.5
Agricultural production-crops	19	18.1	--	--	--	--	17	58.6
General farms, primarily crop	19	18.1	--	--	--	--	17	58.6
Agricultural production - livestock	3	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Mining<sup>5</sup></b>	8	7.6	8	12.3	--	--	--	--
Coal mining	6	5.7	6	9.2	--	--	--	--
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	6	5.7	6	9.2	--	--	--	--
Bituminous coal underground mining	4	3.8	4	6.2	--	--	--	--
<b>Construction</b>	17	16.2	15	23.1	--	--	--	--
General building contractors	5	4.8	5	7.7	--	--	--	--
Nonresidential building construction	3	2.9	3	4.6	--	--	--	--
Heavy construction, except building	3	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Special trade contractors	9	8.6	9	13.8	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	4	3.8	4	6.2	--	--	--	--
<b>Manufacturing</b>	12	11.4	9	13.8	--	--	3	10.3
Lumber and wood products	3	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Logging	3	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fabricated metal products	4	3.8	4	6.2	--	--	--	--
<b>Transportation and public utilities</b>	22	21.0	20	30.8	--	--	--	--
Trucking and warehousing	13	12.4	12	18.5	--	--	--	--
Trucking and courier services, except air	12	11.4	11	16.9	--	--	--	--
Local trucking without storage	3	2.9	3	4.6	--	--	--	--
Trucking, except local	7	6.7	7	10.8	--	--	--	--
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	4	3.8	4	6.2	--	--	--	--
<b>Retail trade</b>	3	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Services</b>	8	7.6	3	4.6	--	--	4	13.8
<b>Public Administration</b>	7	6.7	--	--	7	63.6	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety	4	3.8	--	--	4	36.4	--	--
Public order and safety	4	3.8	--	--	4	36.4	--	--
Police protection	3	2.9	--	--	3	27.3	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987*

<sup>2</sup> May include volunteers and other workers receiving compensation

<sup>3</sup> Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

<sup>4</sup> Includes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses, or members of partnerships.

<sup>5</sup> Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Division B) in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition*, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include

subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

There were less than 5 fatalities for which there was insufficient information to determine a specific industry classification, though a distinction between private and government was made for each.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Data for 2001 are preliminary; data for previous years are final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE 5. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides by occupation, Kentucky, 2001

Occupation <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents (percent)					Homicides (percent)		
		Total	Highway incidents	Non-Highway incidents	Worker struck by Vehicle	All other transportation incidents	Total	Homicides by shooting	All other homicides
Total.....	105	39.0	18.1	13.3	3.8	3.8	6.7	6.7	--
<b>Managerial and professional specialty</b>	7	42.9	42.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Executive, administrative, and managerial	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Technical, sales, and administrative support</b>	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Service occupations</b>	8	37.5	--	--	--	--	37.5	37.5	--
Protective service occupations	4	--	--	--	--	--	75.0	75.0	--
Police and detectives, including supervisors	3	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	100.0	--
Service occupations, except protective and household	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cleaning and building service occupations, except	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Janitors and cleaners	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Farming, forestry, and fishing</b>	26	61.5	--	42.3	--	--	--	--	--
Farming operators and managers	15	66.7	--	60.0	--	--	--	--	--
Farmers, except horticultural	15	66.7	--	60.0	--	--	--	--	--
Other agricultural and related occupations	8	62.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farm occupations, except managerial	5	60.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farm workers	5	60.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Related agricultural occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Forestry and logging occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Timber cutting and logging occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Precision production, craft, and repair</b>	27	11.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mechanics and repairers	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mechanics and repairers, except supervisors	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, repair	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous mechanics and repairers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades, except supervisors	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Extractive occupations	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Precision production occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Precision metal working occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Operators, fabricators, and laborers</b>	29	44.8	31.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides by occupation, Kentucky, 2001 - continued

Occupation <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents (percent)					Homicides (percent)		
		Total	Highway Incidents	Non-Highway Incidents	Worker struck by Vehicle	All other transportation incidents	Total	Homicides by shooting	All other homicides
Transportation and material moving occupations	17	70.6	52.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle operators	14	78.6	64.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers	12	75.0	58.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Material moving equipment operators	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Laborers, except construction	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Based on the 1990 Occupational Classification System developed by the Bureau of the Census.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Data for 2001 are preliminary; data for previous years are final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE 6. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and age, Kentucky, 2001

Event or exposure <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Age (percent)								
		Under 18 years	16-17 years	18-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over
Total.....	105	--	--	2.9	6.7	12.4	19.0	27.6	18.1	13.3
<b>Transportation incidents</b>	41	--	--	--	9.8	12.2	19.5	19.5	17.1	17.1
Highway incident	19	--	--	--	15.6	26.3	26.3	21.1	--	--
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle struck stationary object, equipment on side of road	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision incident	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonhighway incident, except rail, air, water	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	28.6	28.6	28.6
Noncollision incident	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	28.6	28.6	28.6
Fell from and struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0
Overturned	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	30.0	40.0	--
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in roadway	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Railway incident	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Assaults and violent acts</b>	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	36.4	36.4	--
Homicides	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	42.9	--	--
Shooting	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	42.9	--	--
Self-inflicted injury	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Suicide, attempted suicide	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Contact with objects and equipment</b>	29	--	--	--	--	10.3	20.7	34.5	13.8	13.8
Struck by object	14	--	--	--	--	--	21.4	35.7	21.4	21.4
Struck by falling object	9	--	--	--	--	--	33.3	33.3	--	--
Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	38.5	--	--
Caught in running equipment or machinery	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	42.9	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, n.e.c.	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Falls</b>	12	--	--	--	--	25.0	--	25.0	--	--
Fall to lower level	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from ladder	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Exposure to harmful substances or environments</b>	7	--	--	--	--	--	42.9	--	--	--
Contact with electric current	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Fires and explosions</b>	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	60.0	--	--
Explosion	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	60.0	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Data for 2001 are preliminary; data for previous years are final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Table 7. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, Kentucky, 2001

Worker characteristics	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure <sup>1</sup> (percent)					
		Transportation incidents <sup>2</sup>	Assaults and violent acts <sup>3</sup>	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total	105	39.0	10.5	27.6	11.4	6.7	4.8
<b>Employee Status</b>							
Wage and Salary Workers <sup>4</sup>	76	38.2	9.2	27.6	11.8	6.6	6.6
Self-employed <sup>5</sup>	29	41.4	13.8	27.6	10.3	--	--
<b>Sex</b>							
Men	95	37.9	9.5	29.5	11.6	7.4	4.2
Women	10	50.0	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Age</b>							
Under 16 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 17 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 to 19 years	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24 years	7	57.1	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34 years	13	38.5	--	23.1	23.1	--	--
35 to 44 years	20	40.0	--	30.0	--	15.0	--
45 to 54 years	29	27.6	13.8	34.5	10.3	--	10.3
55 to 64 years	19	36.8	21.1	21.1	--	--	--
65 years and over	14	50.0	--	28.6	--	--	--
<b>Race or Ethnic Origin</b>							
White, non-Hispanic <sup>6</sup>	96	37.5	10.4	29.2	12.5	5.2	5.2
Black, non-Hispanic <sup>6</sup>	5	60.0	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino <sup>6</sup>	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian or Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

<sup>4</sup> Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, and rail fatalities.

<sup>2</sup> Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and assaults by animals.

<sup>5</sup> May include volunteers and other workers receiving compensation.

<sup>6</sup> Includes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses, or members of partnerships.

<sup>6</sup> For years prior to 2000, the race categories White and

Black include Hispanic workers. For years 2000 and later, the race categories White and Black exclude Hispanic workers.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

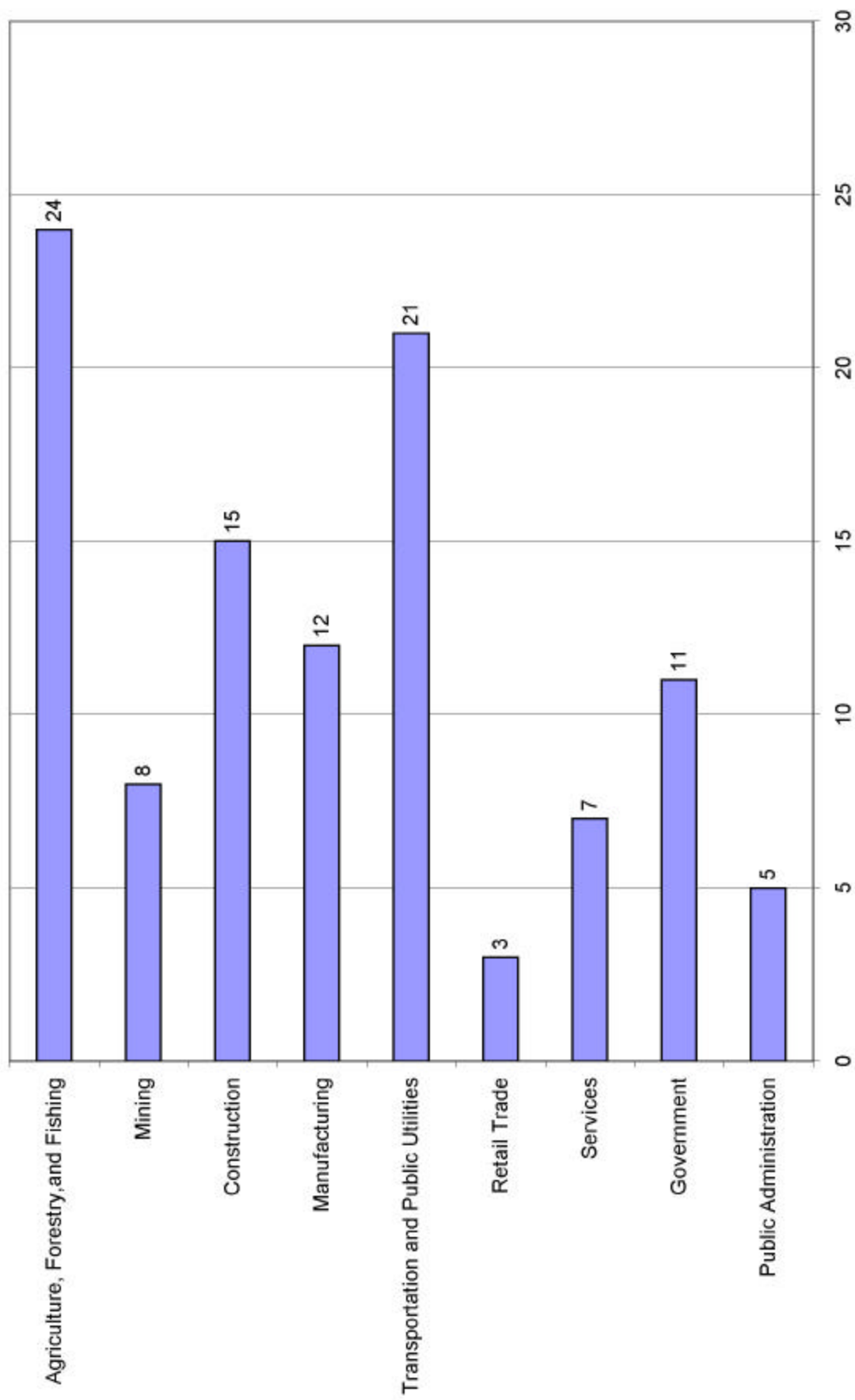
Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

Data for 2001 are preliminary; data for previous years are final.

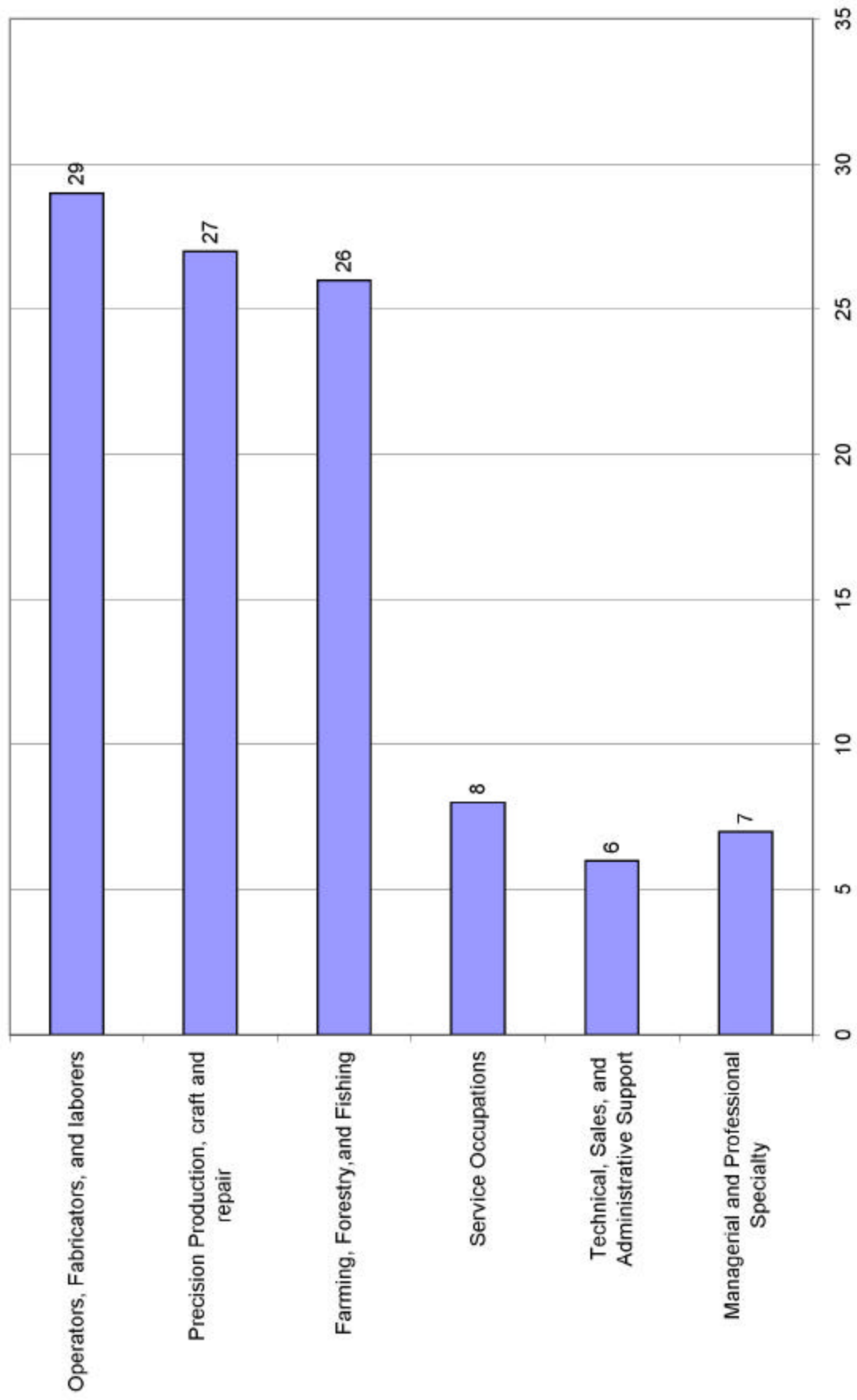
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries



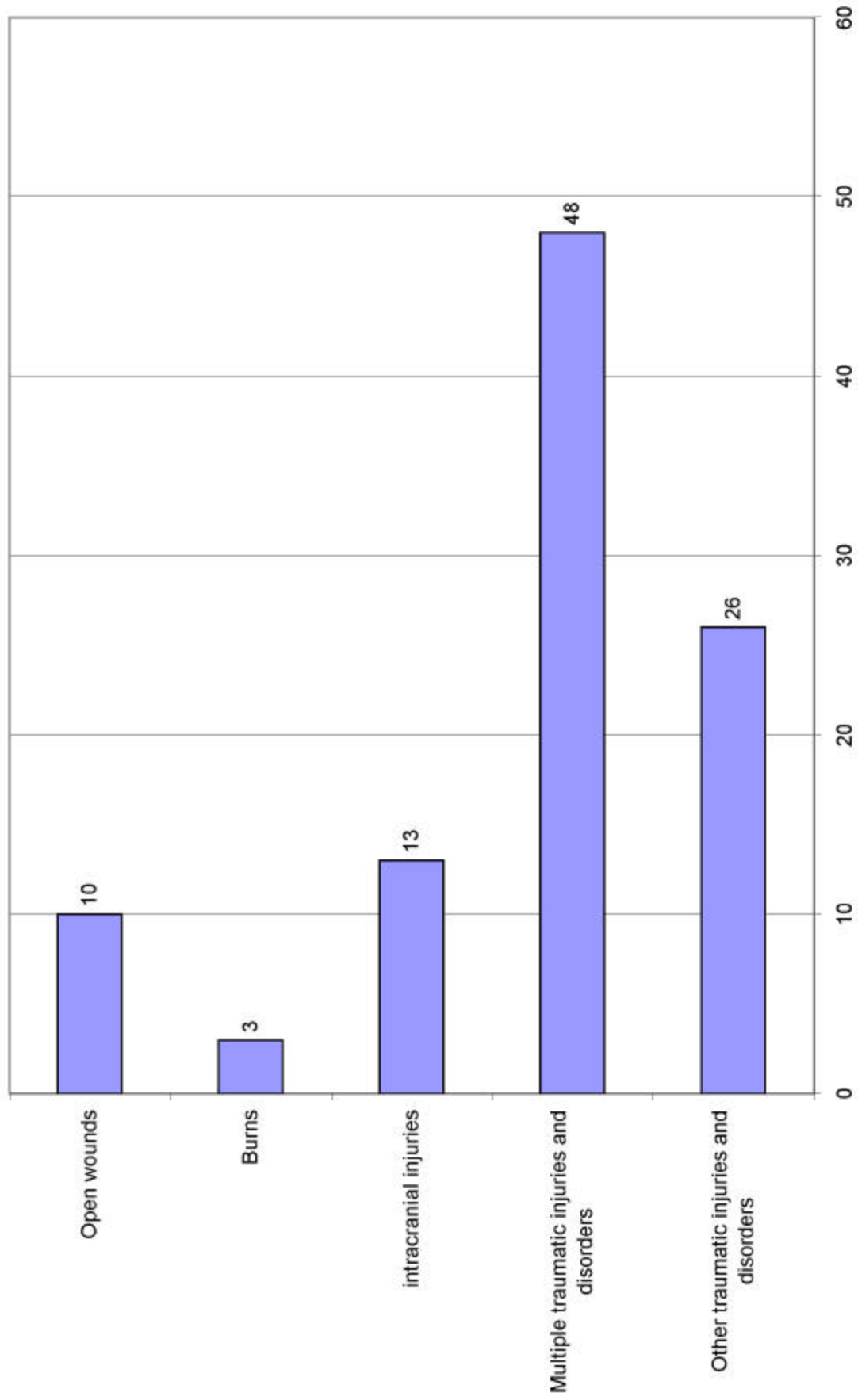
Fatal Occupational Injuries By Industry



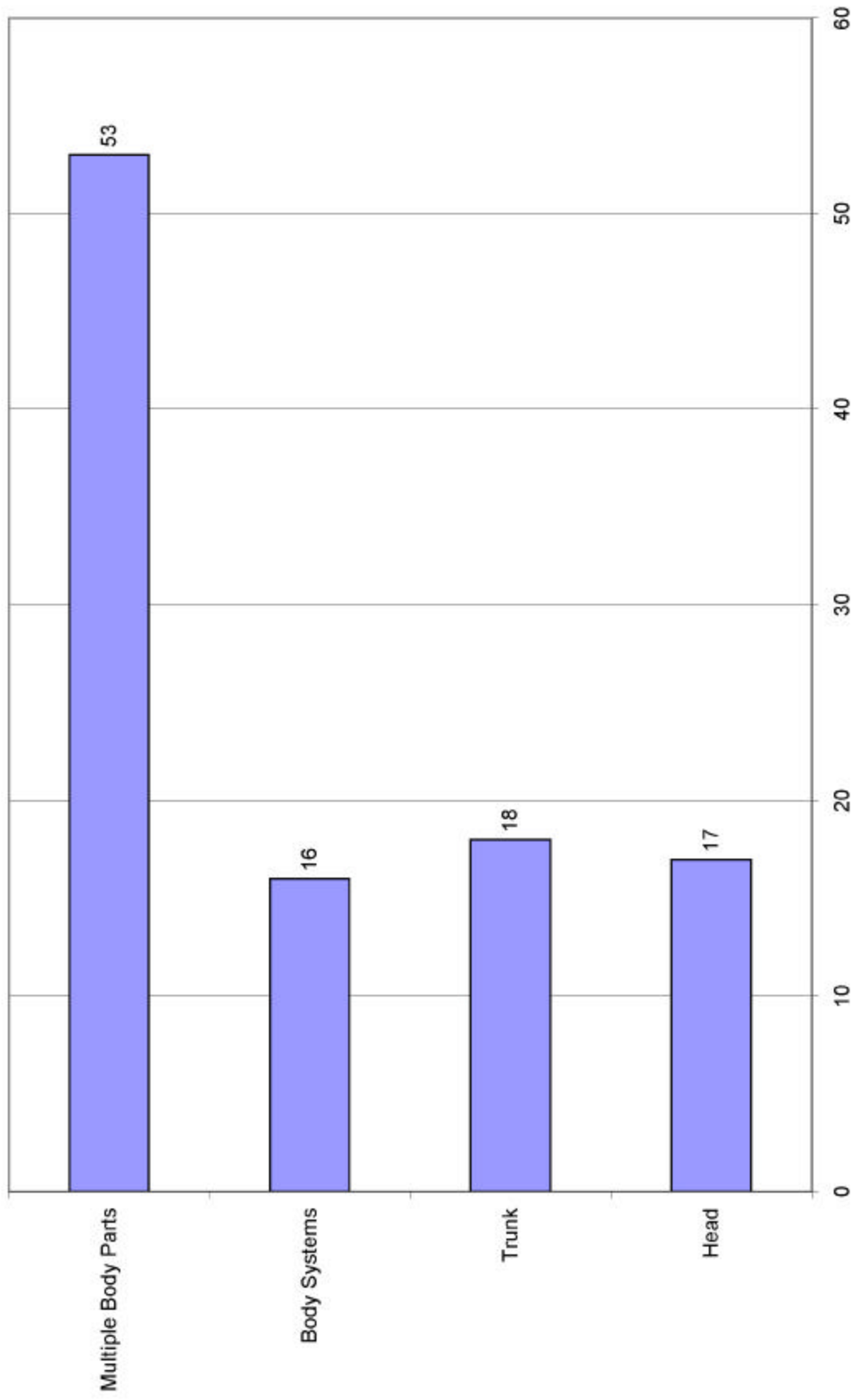
**Fatal Occupational Injuries By Occupation**



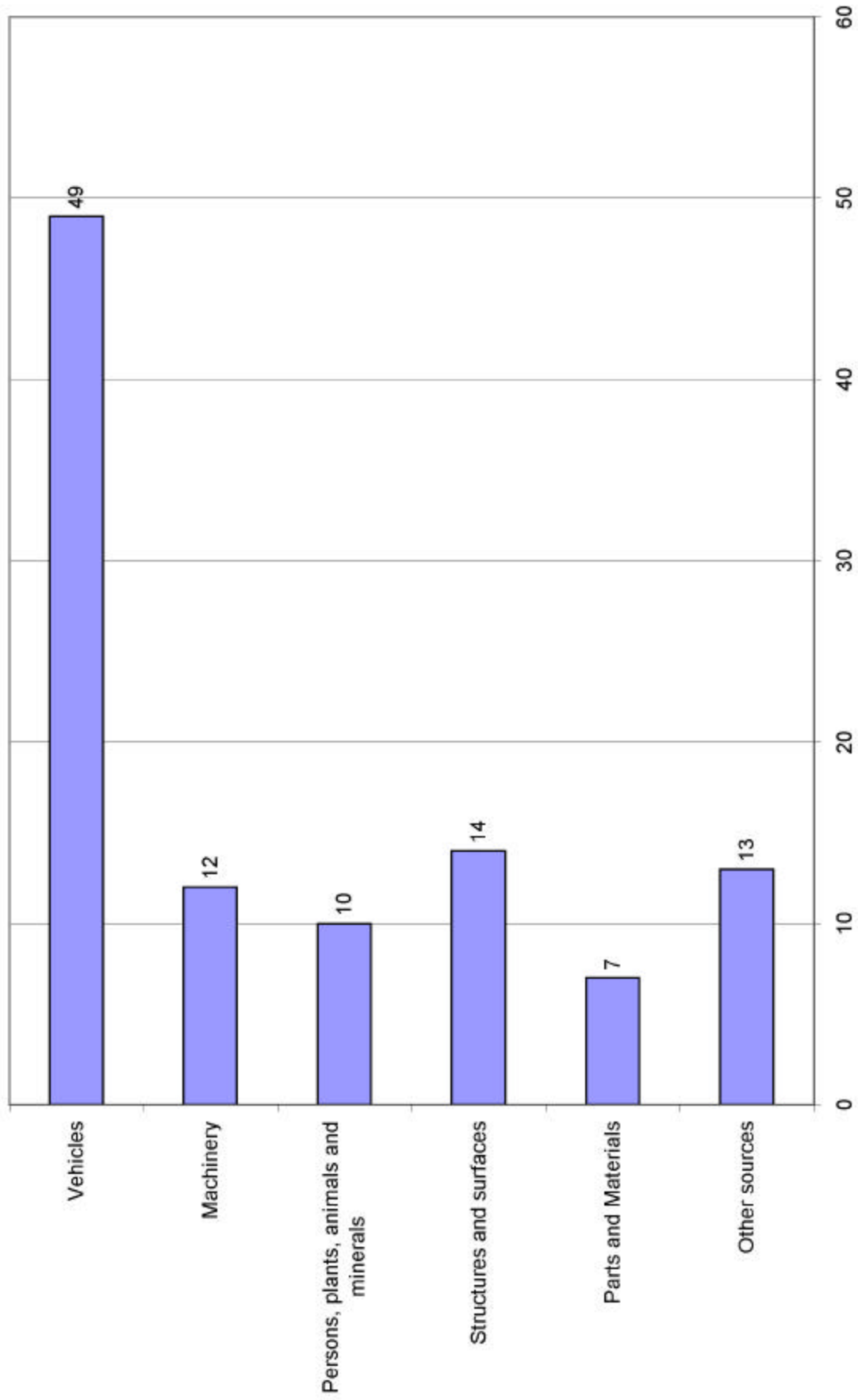
**Fatal Occupational Injuries By Nature**



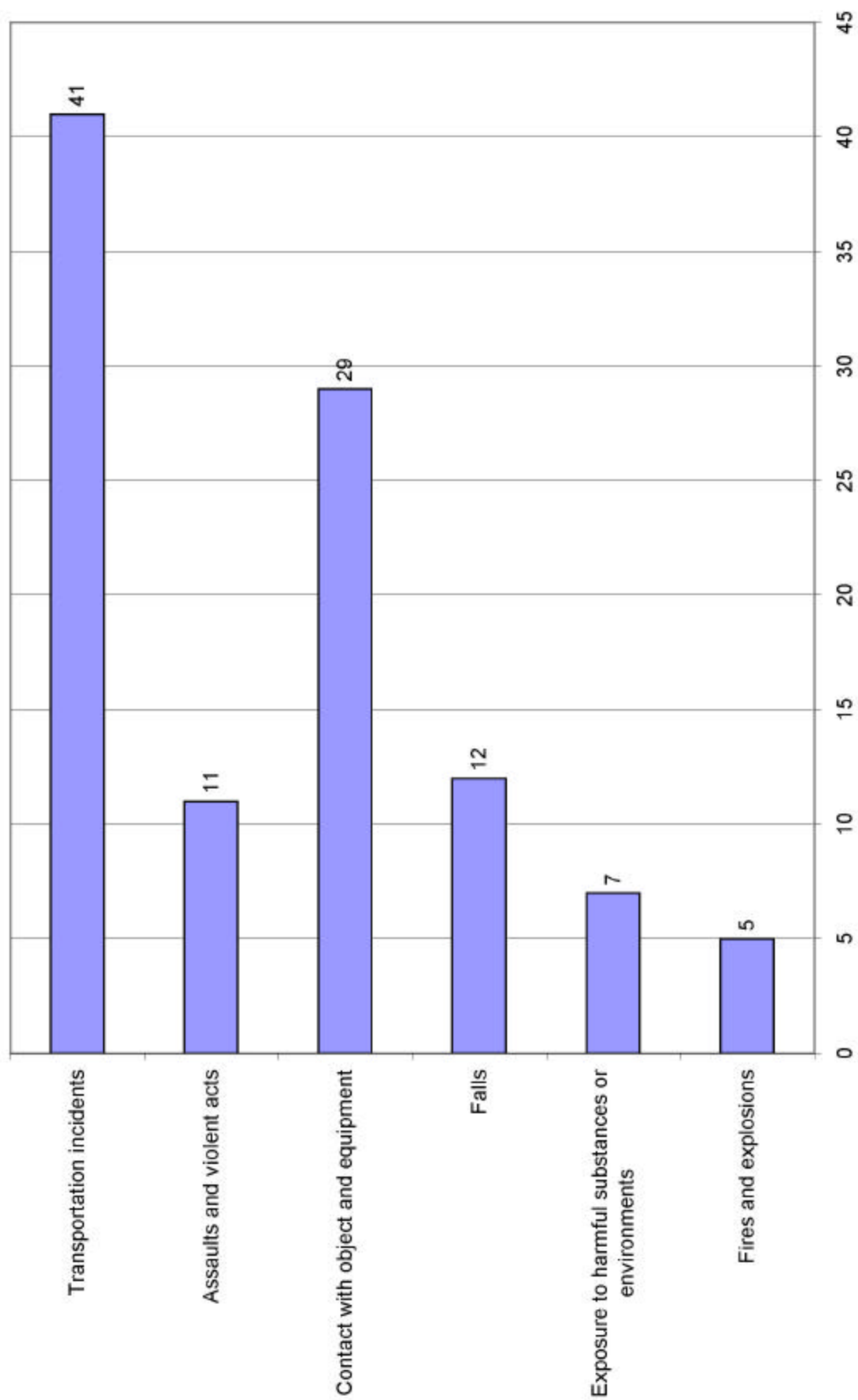
**Fatal Occupational Injuries By Part Of Body**



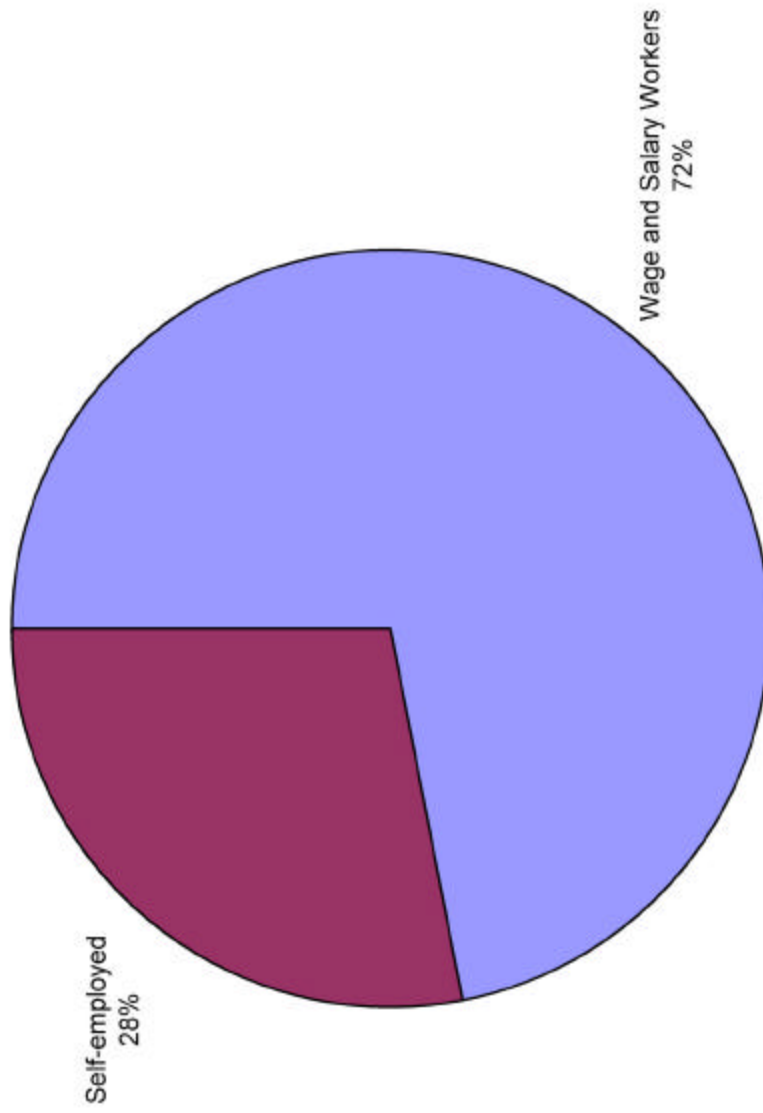
**Fatal Occupational Injuries By Primary Source Of Injury**



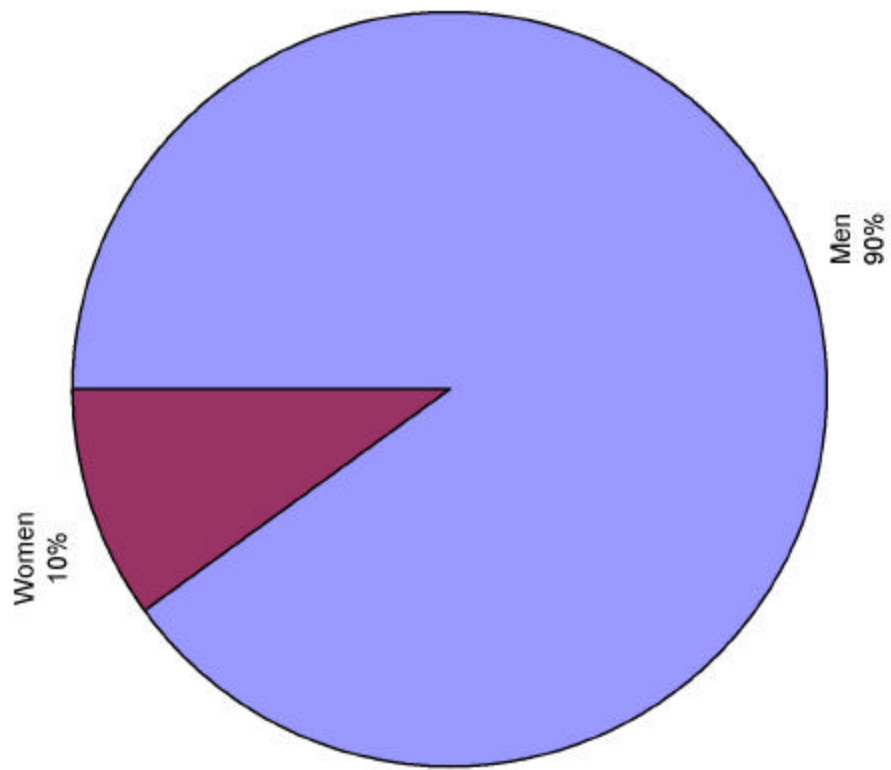
**Fatal Occupational Injuries By Event Or Exposure**



# EMPLOYEE STATUS

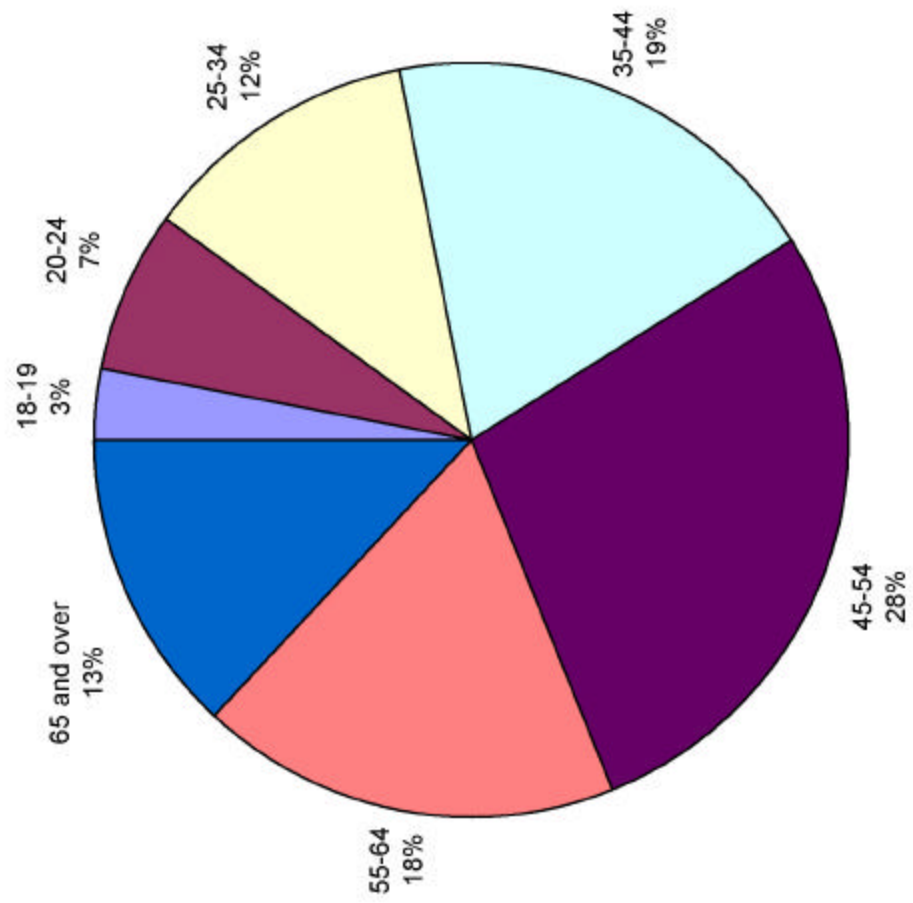


**GENDER**

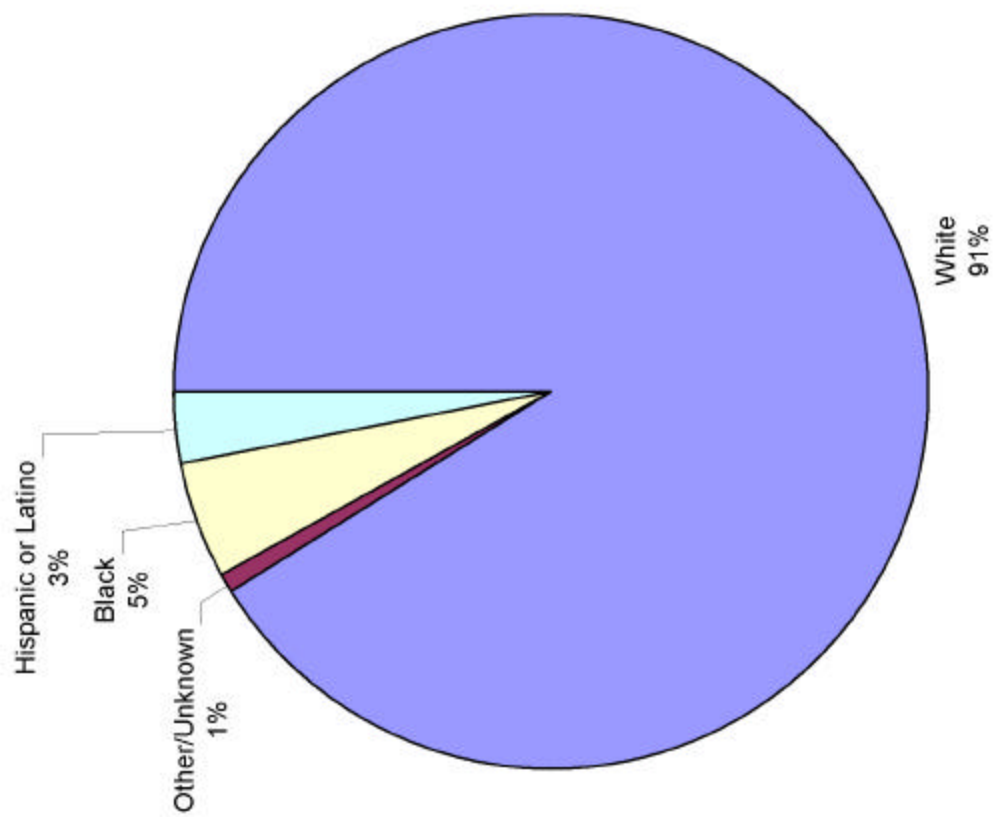




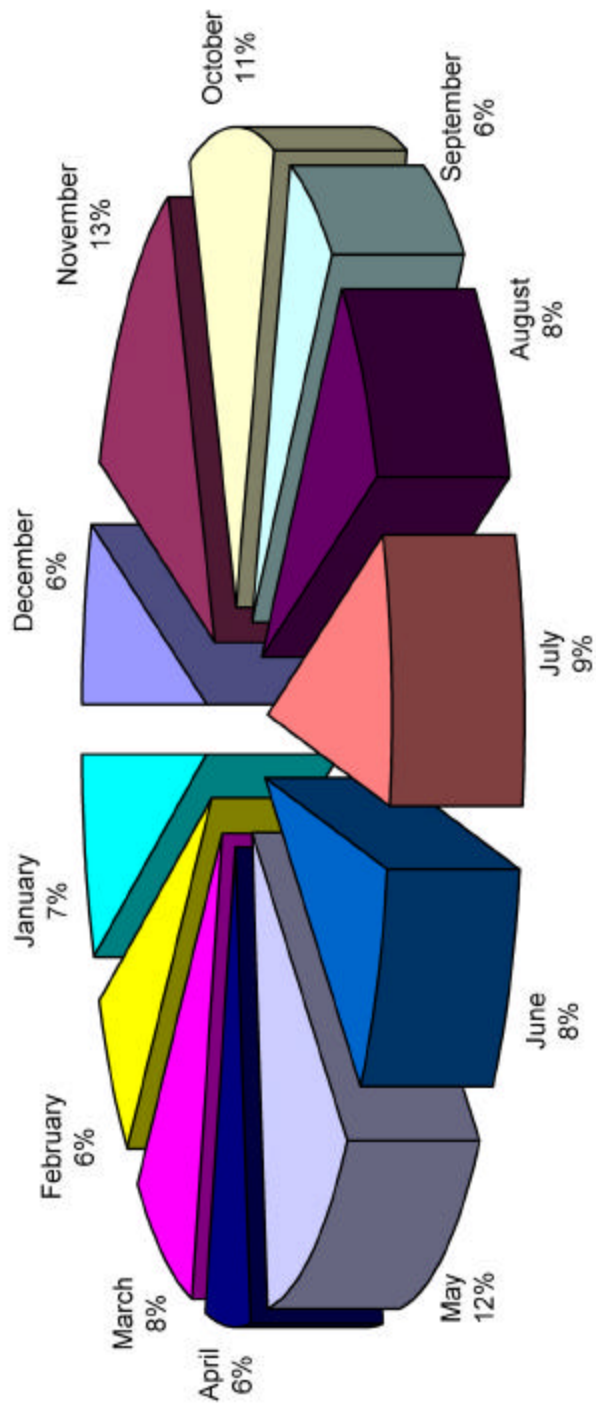
AGE



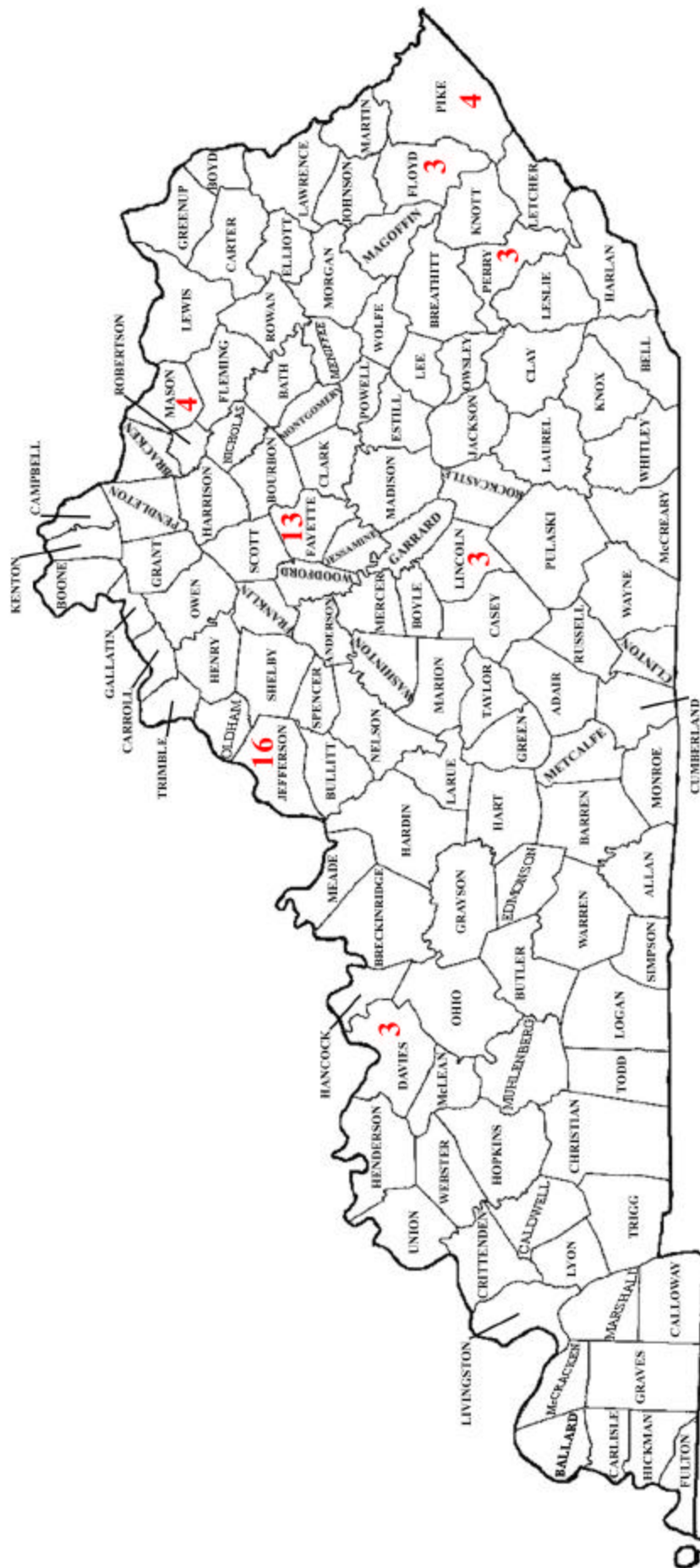
**RACE OR ETHNIC ORIGIN**



# FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES BY MONTHS



## WORK-RELATED FATALITIES BY COUNTY



**Counties left blank indicate less than three cases reported**

## SYSTEMS USED TO CLASSIFY THE DATA

The following coding systems were used to categorize fatality data:

1. The Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Structures were used to classify:
  - A. Nature of Injury
  - B. Part of Body
  - C. Event or Exposure
  - D. Source of Injury
2. The 1987 Standard Industrial Classification Manual was used to classify Industry.
3. The 1990 Bureau of the Census Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations was used to classify Occupations.

## TECHNICAL NOTES

- The "unknown/other" category includes all other elements of a particular data field that are not listed in the table and/or unknown elements. On some of the tables, low-incidence categories are aggregated into the "unknown/other" category because of space and confidentiality considerations.
- Source is the Kentucky Labor Cabinet in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.
- Information on work-related fatal illnesses are excluded from the BLS census tables because of the latency period of many occupational illnesses and the resulting difficulties associated with linking illnesses to work. Partial information on fatal occupational illnesses, compiled separately, is available to researchers upon request from BLS.
- The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries includes data for all fatal work injuries, whether they are covered by OSHA or other Federal or State agencies, or are outside the scope of regulatory coverage. Thus, any comparison between the BLS Census counts and those released by other agencies should take into account the different coverage and definitions being used.

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

We appreciate the efforts of all State and Federal agencies that submitted source documents used to identify fatal work injuries. Among these agencies are the Kentucky Occupational Safety and Health Program; the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; the Mine Safety and Health Administration; the Centers for Disease Control; the Kentucky Workers' Compensation Division; the National Transportation Safety Board; the Department of Justice; the Cabinet for Human Resources, Vital Statistics; the County Coroners of the State of Kentucky; the University of Kentucky, Department of Health Services; the Kentucky State Police; the State Medical Examiner's Office; and the news media.

This report was prepared by the OSH Statistical Branch in the Division of Education and Training. Data collection, analysis of the data and design of the publication were done by Linda M. Carter, CFI Coordinator and Sandra K. Lee, Branch Manager.

Copies of this report may be obtained by calling the CFI Coordinator at (502) 564-3070 ext.281 or by visiting the Cabinet's website at:

[www.labor.ky.gov](http://www.labor.ky.gov)

**COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY**

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